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ISSUES 1-12
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The Pearl.

VOL. I.

SAUGERTIES, JANUARY, 1875.

No. 1.



SAUGERTIES.

The Pearl.

THE PEARL.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

LEON BARRITT AND EDWARD JERNEGAN,
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THE PEARL,

P. O. Box 387, Saugerties, New York.

 N. B.—Back numbers constantly on hand.

Printed at the Daily Freeman Office, Kingston, N. Y.

PROSPECTUS.

Believing that there is that love in the hearts of the majority of the people who reside, or ever have resided, in Saugerties, which would cause them to support such a novel enterprise as *The Pearl*, which comes to them monthly, inlaid, as it were, with perfect little pearls of photographic views of our public buildings, private residences, and the choicest of the great natural beauties in the very midst of which Saugerties is situated—believing this,—we commence the publication of our little eight-page amateur art journal, or history of Saugerties, trusting that they will not disappoint our expectations.

Three pages will be devoted to photographs, four to reading matter, and one only will be used as an advertising medium, making, when bound at the end of the year, a volume of ninety-six pages, thirty-six of which will be mounted with photographs.

The reading matter will treat principally upon the illustrations, and home topics, and shall be made, to the best of our ability, moral and instructive. When all these things are taken into consideration, and that *The Pearl* is printed on tinted paper, in the highest style of the typographical art, under the direct supervision of Mr. A. V. Haight, of the Rondout Freeman Jobbing Department,—who is truly an artist in that line—we feel that the pride we exhibit is pardonable, in calling our little journal *The Pearl of Saugerties*. As a work of reference, *The Pearl* will be invaluable. The photographs alone are worth more than we ask for the whole work.

—O—

SAUGERTIES.

We present on our title page a view of Saugerties, taken from the Canoe Hill, which is situated about a mile northwest from the village, showing that portion of the village which we may say has been built up within the past ten years, although there are many old landmarks, such as the Beverly and Finger residences in the foreground, on Market street, and the spires of the Catholic, Methodist and Reformed Churches in the distance.

The following, in regard to Saugerties, has been compiled after careful research and inquiry among our oldest residents :

The first settlement in Ulster County was made by the Dutch in 1614, who erected a small block-house called the Rondout, being the Dutch name for redoubt, at the mouth of the creek, and on the site of the place known by that name to this day : but no settlers took up land in the vicinity until 1652 and 1653. These settlers gradually extended their settle-

ments up the Hudson to this locality, but the first settlement in the present town of Saugerties, of which we can find any record, was made by a colony of Palatinates, who came up the Hudson in a sloop in the middle of the winter of 1710, said to have been one of the most open winters ever known along the Hudson, and settled at West Camp. The present site of Saugerties being a desirable place to locate, it in a few years became the center of the business done in that country. The County was formed November 1, 1683. The town of Saugerties was formed from Kingston April 5, 1811. An error in the boundary was corrected June 8, 1812, and a part of Kingston was annexed April 2, 1832. The village was incorporated April 26, 1831, as Ulster. Its name was changed April 10, 1855. This name (Saugerties) is said to be derived from the Dutch "Zagger," a sawyer, from a saw mill built by the Livingstons on the Saw Kill. The population of the town in 1870 was 10,456, and of the village 4,000. Its area 38,328 acres, with an assessed value of \$1,392,280. The first church organized in the town was the Evangelical Lutheran, at West Camp, in 1708, by the Rev. Joshua Kocherthal. This is one of the oldest Lutheran churches in America. It was organized under the fostering care of Queen Anne of England, who presented the congregation a bell, which was long retained in honor of the donor, and only within the recollection of the present membership of the church, was it exchanged for a larger one. In 1825 there was not a single church in this village; there are now seven handsome places of worship. The Ulster Iron Works, situated in this place, make the best iron in the United States—they

employ two hundred and seventy-five men, night and day, and manufacture six thousand tons of bar and hoop iron annually. J. B. Sheffield & Son's paper mill, also situated here, employs one hundred and fifty hands, and manufactures annually one thousand tons of paper. The Ulster White Lead Company, at Glenerie, employ forty men, and produce nine hundred tons of lead each year. About two thousand men are employed in the town in quarrying, dressing and shipping stone, and about one million and a half dollars' worth of stone is annually shipped from Glasco, Malden and Saugerties. Both of the former places are in this town.

—o—

Thomas W. Marshall, who was a rising young American artist, died of pneumonia this winter in Brooklyn, after a brief illness, aged 24 years. He had visited Saugerties several times, and admired the scenery in this vicinity very much. In 1872 he spent some six weeks in this locality making studies, in company with Thomas B. Keeney, of this place. Two of his pictures are in possession of Mr. John Kiersted, of this village, and are very fine. One is a view of the Catskills from the North Mountain, and the other a view of the valley from Mead's, on the Overlook Mountains. He painted for his friend, Mr. Keeney, while here in '72, a view of Saugerties in a storm, from Tivoli. He visited Europe two years ago, and remained there about four months, making a number of studies, one of which, an interior view, he worked up after he came back—the title of which we cannot call to mind. However, at his death, the New York Evening Post spoke very highly of it.

The Pearl.



THE OLD BRIDGE.



THE NEW BRIDGE.

CROSSING THE ESOPUS AT SAUGERTIES.

The first method of crossing the Esopus at Saugerties, of which we can find any trace, was a scow or rope ferry, which crossed it at the Stony Point. This was previous to 1800. It was known as the Mynderse Ferry. There was a similar ferry near where the present iron bridge now crosses it. This was known as the Persons Ferry, because of a grist mill owned by a man by that name, which was situated on the present site of the old lead mill below the dam. In 1825 it was abandoned. The Stony Point scow was replaced by a pontoon toll-bridge about 1830, which was owned and built by Solomon Roosa. Henry Barclay bought it a short time after this, and placed it where the present bridge is situated, it still being a toll-bridge. It was destroyed by a hurricane in the summer of 1831 or 1832. Smith Cram then built for Henry Barclay a wooden open-top arch bridge, similar to the last wooden bridge, with the exception of its being open at the top, and that there was only one wide roadway. This was a toll-bridge also. It was totally destroyed during a freshet in the spring of 1839, by a large tree which came drifting swiftly down the creek, struck the iron guy on the upper side of the bridge, at the south side of the creek, with such force as to break it and twist the entire bridge from the abutments, tumbling it into the creek. A temporary raft bridge, for foot passengers, was then erected. In 1840 Ralph Bigelow built the last wooden bridge, (of which we give a photograph on our fourth page, being the only picture in existence of it, probably,) for Henry Barclay, at a cost of \$7,000. It was a

toll-bridge up to about 1852 or 1853, when, Mr. Barclay having died in 1851, it was sold by his administrators to the town for \$3,000, when it was made a free bridge. In 1874 the question of a new bridge, of iron, was agitated, as this was pronounced unsafe, which, mainly through the efforts of the Hon. William F. Russell, James H. Van Keuren and William Mulligan, resulted in its being torn down to give place to the present splendid iron structure, of which we give a photograph on our fifth page. It is known as a wrought iron, diagonal lattice or truss bridge, and was erected by Leighton & Hilt, sub-contractors for Thomas Leighton, contracting bridge builder, of Rochester, N. Y. It was made self sustaining within the remarkably short space of two weeks and four days, and was opened to the public December 30, 1874. The iron work is 268 feet long, but the span is 262 feet, supposed to be the longest single span in the State. It is calculated to hold 1800 pounds per lineal foot, is 39 feet 6 inches high, and 35 feet 6 inches wide, outside measurement. The roadway is twenty feet in the clear, and the footways, of which there are two, are respectively 5 feet 2 inches wide. It has been given three coats of paint, the last being a light drab in color. The entire cost of the bridge will be about \$25,500.

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Christian Myers, great-grandfather of Josiah Myers, of this place, is said to be one of the first settlers in this town. He was one of the party who came up the Hudson River in the winter of 1710, in a sloop, and landed at West Camp, an account of which we give in our article on Saugerties.

SUDDEN DEATH.

No man dies suddenly. Death surprises no man, but gives all sufficient warning and notice. . . . Do you complain of sudden death, that have carried death about ye ever since ye were born? that have been entertained with daily spectacles of carcasses and funerals? that have heard so many sermons upon the subject, and read so many good books on the frailty of life and the certainty of death? Do ye not know that every moment that ye live brings ye nearer to your end? Your clothes wear out : your woods decay ; and yet ye look that your bodies should be immortal ! What are the common accidents and diseases of life but warnings to provide yourself for a remove?—*Harper's Weekly.*

—————o—————

Different minds have different capacities, and no mind can be driven to love that for which it has no taste. George Combe, the greatest moral philosopher of his day, could hardly reckon in simple addition.

—————o—————

DAHLIAS. — Dahlias are like the most beautiful women without intellectuality—they strike you with astonishment by their exterior splendor, but are miserably destitute of those properties which distinguish and render agreeable less imposing flowers. Had nature given the fragrance of the rose or stock to the dahlia, it would have been the most magnificent gem of the garden ; but, wanting perfume, it is like a fine woman without a mind.

—————o—————

He who can take advice is sometimes superior to him who can give it.—*Knebel.*

The Snyder family, of this place, have an old Holland-Dutch Bible, published in Amsterdam, in 1710, which makes it now 165 years old. The print is large, and the work is profusely illustrated with etchings. It is in a good state of preservation. Egbert Deaderic, of this place, also has a similar Bible, which was published at the same place in 1620, making it now 254 years old.

—————o—————

A slave in the galleys is happier and more free than a man under the tyranny of his passions. For though the body of the slave is in chains, his mind may be free. Whereas, the wretch who is under the government of his passions has his mind, his very soul, in chains. Is his passion lust? He will sacrifice a faithful servant to gratify it. David did so. Is it avarice? He will betray his master. Judas did so. Is he attached to a mistress? He will murder a saint to please her. Herod did so.—*French Preacher at Strasburg.*

—————o—————

TRUE CHARACTER.—One of the aims of education is the smooth tongue—the winning smile—the polished manner, and the superficialities of speech. These are well enough in their way, and should be taken at their true value, and no other. They divert the mind, please the eye, and gratify the sense. But the substantials should not be lost sight of ; glitter is not always worth, nor do superfluous things indicate brains. A rough exterior often hides an honest heart, and a quiet tongue wisdom.—*Waverly.*

—————o—————

Those who never become moderate drinkers never become drunkards.

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The Pearl.

VOL. I.

SAUGERTIES, FEBRUARY, 1875.

No. 2.



“URY;” OR, THE BARCLAY RESIDENCE.

From a Painting in the possession of Mrs. J. W. Kearney.

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OUR PEARL

Has met with a reception far beyond our expectations. We have found "that there is that love in the hearts of the majority of people who reside, or ever have resided, in Saugerties, which would cause them to support such a novel enterprise as *The Pearl*," and in consequence have found it necessary to get out a second edition of the January number. Notwithstanding the nature of the times our work received a substantial and welcome reception on every hand. All unite in praising its mission and fine appearance. In return we shall exert ourselves to the utmost to make it worthy of their support, and still more attractive in the future. We feel warranted in discarding the advertising page after this month. In fact, would have discarded it in this number if we hadn't promised several cards. We had thought that the work would not pay unless we had some advertising; but we are only

too happy to inform our patrons that it does. Reading matter of the same nature as that of which the rest of the work is composed will be substituted for that page, making five pages instead of four, as at present. We were unavoidably delayed in getting the first issue of this work on the market, and probably shall be with the second. It is our intention, however, if possible, to get it out by the 20th of each month hereafter. Care should be taken of these works. After reading, lay them away under a weight, and at the end of the year get them bound, when the curling of the paper, caused by the mounting of the photographs, will be entirely overcome. In the process of binding they are put in a press under a pressure of several tons for probably twenty-four hours, when the pages will be perfectly smooth. *The Pearl* shall be published this year, notwithstanding any reports that may be circulated to the contrary, and longer in all probability. The literary portion of our history may be pretty well exhausted at the end of the year, but the pictorial portion will hardly have been commenced.

Any person having information that would be valuable to a work of this kind will confer a favor by putting us in possession of the facts.

—o—

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

"Ury," or the old Barclay residence, on our title page, was photographed from an oil painting in the possession of Mrs. J. W. Kearny of this village. It is said to be a very good picture of it. The painting is not in a very good condition, having several holes in it, and we give it only because we

could not get a picture of Mr. Barclay. The house was situated on the present site of Mr. J. B. Sheffield's residence, and was torn down in 1854 by Blase Lorillard, who built the present building in 1855, which was purchased by Mr. Sheffield in May, 1859. On our twelfth and thirteenth pages we give views of the north and south sides of Main street, taken from Mr. C. L. Van-Deusen's drug store. That of the north shows a portion of the handsome building lately erected by the Hon. Wm. F. Russell, on the corner of Main and Market streets, while the spire of the Reformed Church looms up finely in the distance. That of the south shows the handsomest front of any block in town. The beautiful building lately erected by Mr. Egbert Whitaker shows up finely near the corner of Partition street. These pictures were taken in February. Snow covered the ground, and we were enjoying the finest sleighing of the season.

HENRY BARCLAY.

Who in the village of Saugerties know that the subject of this article was virtually its founder? But few, we venture to say. At his death, which occurred in 1851, his name was supposed to be inseparably joined to our village, for to his enterprise, energy and liberality, were mainly ascribed its rapid growth. But what is there here to-day to let us know that there ever existed such a person as Henry Barclay? The only thing that bears his name is one that desecrates it, "THE BARCLAY HOUSE." At the left of the chancel in Trinity Church, of which he was the founder, there has been a tablet erected to his memory. We visited Trinity

Cemetery this winter, in a driving snow storm, and found the graves of himself and wife, surrounded by a high, ungainly-looking iron railing. A single spectral-like looking marble slab reared itself above the railing, and bore the following inscription :

SACRED
TO THE MEMORY
OF

HENRY BARCLAY,

BORN ON LONG ISLAND OCT. 27, 1778.
DIED AT SAUGERTIES, N. Y., JAN. 3, 1851.

Be ye also ready, for in such an hour
As ye think not, the Son of Man cometh.

ALSO
TO THE MEMORY OF
CATHERINE,
WIFE OF

HENRY BARCLAY.

BORN IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK JULY 24, 1782.
DIED AT SAUGERTIES, N. Y., JAN. 7, 1851.

"Watch and Pray."

"They were lovely and pleasant in their lives,
And in death they were not divided."

Henry Barclay's ancestors were originally from England, though the two generations immediately preceding his own lived and died in this country. Henry Barclay, D. D., his grandfather, was second Rector of Trinity Church, New York City, and died there in 1764, widely esteemed for his excellent character and Christian virtues. His son, Col. Thomas Barclay, the father of the subject of this article, a man of high integrity, died also in New York in 1830, having held for several years the office of British Consul for that port. Henry Barclay, the son, was engaged for several years in business in the city with his brother, George Barclay, prosecuting it with diligence and

The Pearl.



MAIN STREET, NORTH SIDE.



MAIN STREET, SOUTH SIDE.

success, and sustaining uninterruptedly an unsullied reputation for honor and integrity. In 1826 they dissolved partnership, and the firm was afterward known as Barclay & Livingston. Henry Barclay, having in September of the preceding year (1825) procured extensive water privileges here, removed from New York to this place to spend his large fortune upon founding what he failed in doing, "a model village." The advantages to result from a proper improvement of these water privileges his sagacity had clearly foreseen. The erection of a dam across the Esopus creek, the cutting of a racway through several hundred feet of rock, a most laborious and costly work, the Paper Mill and Iron Works were all undertaken in the fall of 1825. The Paper Mill was put in operation in October, 1827, the Iron Works in March, 1828, and since the time of starting, excepting the present strike and a few casual interruptions, the constant clatter of machinery has proclaimed the unwearied activity of these important establishments. A large building for the manufacture of white lead soon reared itself in the vicinity of the others, through the enterprise of the same far-seeing projector, and the fruits of the outlay of two or three hundred thousand dollars very soon began to appear. The hamlet of a few houses soon swelled into a village, which began to rival the shire towns on the north and south of it in population, and has gone on steadily increasing in size until at the present time (1875) it numbers upwards of four thousand inhabitants. The establishments in question have passed into other hands, and, with the exception of the Lead Mill, are in a prosperous condition. It

is a common thing in this unstable world of ours that one man sows that others may reap, and that the skill, enterprise and capital of one are the means of thrift, prosperity and gain to another. It was truly so in this case. We had hoped to present our readers with a picture of Mr. Barclay in connection with this article, but there are none in existence of him. On our title page, however, we give a copy of an oil painting of "Ury," the home of Mr. Barclay. The painting is said to be a very good representation, and is in the possession of Mrs. John W. Kearny of this place, who very kindly loaned it to us. "Ury" was situated on the present site of Mr. J. B. Sheffield's residence, and was torn down in 1854 to give place to it. Mr. Barclay called it "Ury," after the old family place in Scotland, and at one time all letters to persons living on the hill were addressed to "Ury;" but by degrees the name was dropped and confined only to his residence. Both his wife and himself had tastes of the highest and most refined order, yet his humble home bore no trace of show or ostentation, although the constant planting, cutting and trimming of trees and shrubbery wonderfully beautified the grounds surrounding them. It remained almost unchanged and simple to the day of their death. Before Mr. Barclay built the Episcopal Church nothing apparently gave him greater delight than to read that church service at his house every Sunday morning. Oftentimes there were a hundred or more people assembled there to unite in the service, most of whom were iron workers and their families, who were principally English. Mr. Barclay met with many disappointments, in many ways

was deceived by those whom he had business transactions with, and mainly through others lost most of the large fortune he invested in Saugerties. We may use the words of an old ballad, and say:

“ He suspected harm of none,
He was himself so good.”

But harm came both to health and fortune, and he died almost a poor man.

His wife, Mrs. Catherine Barclay, a most estimable Christian lady, and inseparable companion in all his good works, followed him to the spirit land with the interval of only a few days separating their re-union. They were truly one in life and inseparable in death. As the village grew, and poverty and sickness and sorrow—yes, and crime—crept in, there among all were they to be found ministering to the souls as well as the bodies of those who came among them. He was an active ally to the friends of truth in their efforts to diffuse the bible among the destitute. The Bible Society of the county found in him an active ally, and with his purse, not less than with his utmost influence, he helped forward every measure designed to counteract error and promote christian knowledge by bringing minds in contact with the everlasting word. The cause of temperance was dear to his heart. At a very early stage of the temperance reform he adopted the total abstinence principle, and though it required a great moral firmness to banish the wine cup from his board in opposition to the sentiments and usages of the society with which he was wont to mingle, yet the work was done effectually, and thenceforward, by precept and example, and with the whole weight of his influence, he sought to arrest the stride

of intemperance, rescue the fallen, and advance a cause with whose progress the best interests of mankind are interwoven. The Sabbath School had his warm sympathy and strong support. He loved to teach children the simple but sublime inculcations of Christianity. Though an Episcopalian, he had his class of infant learners in the Dutch Church in this village before one of his own denomination was erected, and thus beautifully exhibited that his love of doing good, and the Catholic spirit of his piety, could be hemmed in by no sectarian lines. His own church enjoyed his most assiduous services as a Sabbath School teacher until sickness kept him from the post he loved so well to occupy. The destitute poor were constant sharers in his charities. He gave not ostentatiously or from a desire to secure applause. The noiseless streams of his benevolence found their way into many homes, the report of which never reached the public ear. He cared not for the fame of charities, but loved the luxury of its exercise. To do good and communicate seems to have been an injunction with him ever present and controlling. It is as refreshing as it is rare in this selfish and debased world of ours to survey the character of a man who has made through a long life station, talent, substance, influence, all subservient to one noble purpose of doing good. Such a man was Henry Barclay.

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The first settlement in Ulster County was made in 1614, being six years prior to the landing of the Mayflower at Plymouth.

—o—

The population of Kingston in 1841 was 5,824, and of Saugerties 6,119.

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VOL. I.

SAUGERTIES, MARCH, 1875.

No. 3.



THE OLD LEAD MILL.

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SAUGERTIES

Is an incorporated village, contains forty-five hundred inhabitants, doesn't owe a dollar, except a small amount for the new bridge, and is one, if not the finest situated place on the Hudson. Nature has adorned her lavishly; scenery of the grandest description surrounds her upon every hand; she has an immense water power, which is comparatively allowed to run to waste. With these and numerous other natural advantages, which one would suppose ought to make it a prosperous village, we hear her merchants complain of a lack of business. Why is it? Our opinion is that business is overdone here; there is not country and village trade enough to support the business places that we have, consequently they must look elsewhere for support. And where shall we seek for this which is so devoutly to be wished for? is quite a natural question under these circumstances; and in reply we

would most respectfully submit that which in our opinion is the only means whereby Saugerties will ever be rescued from the stubborn non-enterprising old Dutch hands by which it is now controlled, and that is by a few enterprising men finishing a road to the channel of the Hudson, which nature has commenced, on either side of the creek, build a freight and passenger depot on the river end, put a sign on the roof, with the word "Saugerties" in letters that can be distinguished a mile off, and you have what we firmly believe to be the key-stone to prosperity for Saugerties; because the day boats will land here then, summer tourists will soon discover what a lovely retreat we have, and Catskill, which now boasts of its two, three, and sometimes fifteen hundred arrivals per day during the summer season, will have to divide the honors with Saugerties, which far outshines the former place in situation and scenery. Give the public an easy way to get to and from here and the stagnation in business which our merchants now complain of will leave, and prosperity will as certainly take its place, as right will eventually that of wrong. The Esopus, which now goes babbling idly to the Hudson, will be lined with factories; our streets, which more than half of the time are deserted, would bear unmistakable signs of its prosperity. Good roads, hotels, and a short ferry route would soon come.

—o—

He who dreads giving light to the people is like a man who builds a house without windows for fear of lightning.

—o—

Generosity misplaced becomes a vice.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

On our title page we present a view of the old Lead Mill, taken from the dam bulkhead, showing St. Mary's R. C. Church in the distance. It is a picture which, taken from an artistic point of view, we admire. The fast crumbling to ruin old wheel-house and wheel are very picturesque, but we heartily wish it had less of the picturesque about it, and that it might be housed up and sent merrily whirling around to the songs of hundreds made happy by it.

On our twentieth and twenty-first pages we present a view of the east and west sides of Partition street. That of the east was taken from the photograph gallery of Mr. Jernegan, and that of the west from the hotel of Mrs. Michael Clark. Both are most excellent pictures. This street, next to Main, is the principle thoroughfare of the village.

—o—

THE OLD LEAD MILL.

Isaac McGaw in about 1830 made the necessary excavations and laid the foundation of a building on the present site of the Lead Mill, for the purpose of manufacturing calico prints, said mill being subject to a lease of \$850 per annum for the water privilege, held by Henry Barclay; but before it was completed he failed badly. A man by the name of Somers then undertook to convert it into an oil works, and finished a building about half the size of the present one, when he failed also. In 1835 Charles Rippley bought it, having loaned for that purpose some forty odd thousand dollars of John Jewett, of New York, and ten thousand dollars of William Young. He enlarged

the building to its present size, and commenced the manufacture of white lead, according to a process Col. Edward Clark, his Superintendent, claimed to have discovered. They had just got nicely in operation when Mr. Rippley died of inflammatory rheumatism. This occurred in 1837. The property and business then passed into the hands of Mr. John Jewett, Jr., son of the Jewett aforementioned. He carried it on for a number of years successfully. On the death of Charles Rippley, Col. Clark left here, and came back after Jewett had had the mill in operation some four or five years, and claimed of him a royalty of ten dollars on every ton of lead manufactured according to his process, or rather that which he claimed was his. Mr. Jewett contested his right to it, and on the examination held in Kingston proved that the process had been used and abandoned in France years before. The examination elicited the fact that Jewett's income had been between thirty and forty thousand dollars per annum. In 1850 Mr. James McCullough, who had obtained the mortgage of \$10,000 of Wm. Young, foreclosed it, and at the auction bid it in himself for some forty odd thousand dollars, it still being subject to the lease for the water privilege, which, on the death of Mr. Barclay in 1851, was bought from the estate. Mr. McCullough then organized a stock company, known as the New York and Saugerties White Lead Co., of which he was president up to 1857, when a young man by the name of William Ghion, whose father was a large stockholder, was elected to that position. Mr. Seaman G. Searing, of this village, was superintendent of the works

The Pearl.



PARTITION STREET, EAST SIDE.



PARTITION STREET, WEST SIDE.

The Pearl.

during the time Mr. McCullough was president, and for a year after Ghion became president, when he was prostrated with the rheumatism, and compelled to resign. Ghion carried on the works up to 1861 or 1862, when the company failed. The property then passed into the hands of a Wall street broker by the name of Hoag, and the presidency into the hands of Mr. Samuel L. Mitchell, who was an old and wealthy merchant of New York, and was also president of a line of steamers plying between New York and Savannah. After Mr. Searing resigned Mr. John L. Peak became superintendent, was there one year, when Mr. Charles L. Bulkly—afterwards on Gen. Banks' staff, Superintendent of the Military Telegraphs in the Department of the Gulf, and Engineer-in-Chief of the Russo-American Telegraph line, which failed because of the success of the Atlantic Cable—was appointed to that position. He manufactured there the conical or minnie rifle ball for a short time, when he closed the mill and removed to New York. The managers then got into a wrangle in regard to the payment of the taxes. They, however, finally agreed to sell it at auction, when it was bought by Mr. Geo. W. Nelson, of New York, in 1870. He obtained a loan on it of \$7,500 from the Ulster County Savings Bank of Kingston. The second year after the loan, the Savings Bank desired to call in this loan and commenced a foreclosure of the mortgage. Nelson applied to the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Co., of New York City, for a loan of \$17,500, representing that he wanted \$7,500 to pay off the Savings Bank mortgage, and \$10,000 to put the mill in repair, preparatory to start-

ing it. The Insurance Company lent the money, the Savings Bank mortgage was paid, but Nelson did not put the balance in the mill property. After the Insurance Company's mortgage had run about a year and a half they commenced a foreclosure, and Carroll Whitaker was appointed Referee to sell the property. The Company bid it in for \$7,500. After this various parties endeavored to purchase the property for different enterprises, but each in their turn failed to close any contract. It is said that Geo. W. Nelson has lately come in possession of it again.

It is a great pity that such a fine large building, with its splendid water privilege, should be allowed to become a wreck. Its walls are in good condition, but its interior is fast going to ruin. Every available piece of brass and wood is being carried off as fast as the thieves can conveniently get away with it. We hope that some enterprising manufacturers will rescue it from the ravages of time and the still worse ravaging hands of the real estate speculators, and make it a source of revenue to the place, and, we believe, to themselves.

—o—

We clip the following from the resolutions of respect passed by the Trustees of the village of Saugerties, in 1851, on the death of Henry Barclay :

Resolved, That this board will attend the funeral of the deceased in a body, and that each member will wear crape on his left arm for the space of thirty days, &c., &c.

JAMES RUSSELL, President.

P. H. PULTZ,
C. F. SUDERLY,
J. W. DAVIS,
JOHN F. MILLER, } Trustees.

D. M. RUSSELL, Clerk.

A RELIC AND TRADITION OF THE POST FAMILY.

We are under many obligations to Mr. Peter P. Post, of this village, for the following information and permission to publish a copy of the following valuable relic of the stormy days of our forefathers, which he has in his possession.

"A Pay Roll of a party of men of Colonel Johns. Snyder's militia regiment of Ulster County, under the command of Lieutenant Peter Post, when stationed on the western frontiers, in the year 1779, the day of commencing and ending both included.

NAMES AND RANKS.	Commencing	Ending.	M's in service	D's in service	Pay per Month	
	Ap'l	May			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Peter Post, Lieut.	3	3	1	10	16.0	0.16.00
Christian Will, Serg't.	5	3	28	4.00	0	3.14.08
Johns, Hendrickse, Cor.	3	3	1	2.18.8		2.18.08
Edward Whitaker, ..	3	3	1	2.13.4		2.13.04
Abrm. Whitaker,	3	3	1	2.13.4		2.13.04
Jacob Berger,	3	3	1	2.13.4		2.13.04
Jacob Eker,	4	3	20	2.13.4		2.11.06
Peter Wynkoop,	6	3	27	2.13.4		2.08.00
Abrm. Hommel,	5	3	28	2.13.4		2.09.09
Joseph Masten,	6	3	27	2.13.4		2.08.00
Conradt Feres,	6	3	27	2.13.4		2.08.00
Samuel Post,	6	3	27	2.13.4		2.08.00
Peter Osterhoudt,	6	3	27	2.13.4		2.08.00
Benjamin Krom,	7	3	26	2.13.4		2.06.02
Johannes Viele,	9	3	24	2.13.4		2.02.08
Valentine Trumbour, ..	10	3	23	2.13.4		2.00.10
Johannes France,	10	3	23	2.13.4		2.00.10
Peter I. Winnie,	4	3	29	2.13.4		2.11.06
Wilhelmus Berger, ...	13	3	20	2.13.4		1.15.06

55.08.01

To Rations due to Lient. Peter Post, for 31 days, at 1 ration per day @ 1 s. per ration, . 1.11 00
Total,.....£56.19.01

The above is written in a bold, round and firm style, and we give it as near like the original as we conveniently can in type. This party of men were from the present town of Saugerties, and some of the above mentioned names are undoubtedly familiar to our read-

ers, as many of their descendents still live in this vicinity.

Ulster county at this period of our country's history, was on the "Western Frontier," and as we write, we are compelled to pause with admiration at the wonderful strides the American people have taken towards civilizing this continent, in less than a century. This party of hardy patriots were detailed to scout along the eastern base of the Catskill mountains, to protect the settlers from the attacks of marauding gangs of tories and indians, who infested this locality at times, and who, induced by rewards which the British then offered for scalps, committed some of the most shocking murders. They only served one month, as the reader will see by reference to the roll, they having been ordered out to repel an invasion of this kind, after which they disbanded and returned to their respective homes. Lieut. Peter Post while on his way home, being overtaken by darkness at the house of a man by the name of Wolven, near what is known at the present day as Pine Grove, (the house being occupied at the time of writing by William H. Cunyes,) he was invited to remain over night. After he had retired the house was surrounded by a gang of tories and indians, who carried him off as a prisoner to the mountains, where they kept him four or five days. Some of the tories having been neighbors of Mr. Post, interceded with the rest of the party and procured his release, not however, until they had stripped him of his uniform. He reached home in safety, and never took up arms against the British after this. It was supposed they had released him on those conditions—that is, parole. He, however, never would give any reason for his not doing so.

For The Pearl.
NATURE AND MAN.

Ah! how much happier than we are the trees,
Whose leaves are scatter'd by the same autumn
breeze!—

In winter stand unclad both young and old,
And when green foilage clothes the youthful mold,
There are no base tongues to whisper words of scorn
At their faded companions, of beauty shorn.

Ah! by us mankind, how great our plans and strife!
Yet each lives but his own destined time of life;

While around one reigns the gentle breath of spring,
Winter holds another with her icy cling.

And the old man, in weakness, how sad the glance
At youthful scenes, which once made that faint heart
dance!

—From the German of Heine, by C. B. Post.

ART MATTERS IN SAUGERTIES.

William Morris, the English artist, who has been sojourning in this locality for some months past, has lately placed another handsome oil painting on sale at the furniture warerooms of D. A. French. It has been placed in his fine large show window, where it can be seen to good advantage. It is a view of the "High Falls" near what is known as the Upper Powder Mill in this vicinity. It is a fine picture, and we hope that some one of the art loving portion of our community will purchase it. His picture "From the Catskills to the Hudson across Ulster County," is still on sale at Mr. French's. The view of the fall is to us the most pleasing picture of the two.

Miss Anna A. Heermans, of this village, has been executing some very fine crayon portraits for parties in this village. Among her latest productions is a portrait of Mrs. H. D. Laflin, and one of the late John Mynders. Both are most excellent likenesses of the parties. Miss Heermans will be pleased to receive orders for portraits, which, if left with her sister, Mrs. Edgar Davis, in this village, or sent to her in care of the Engraving Class, Cooper Union, New York, will be promptly attended to. It will be remembered that Miss Heermans took

the second prize, a silver medal, for drawings on wood, and a bronze medal for drawing from cast at the fourteenth anniversary of the Woman's Art Department, Cooper Institute, in 1873.

Mr. T. B. Keeney is engaged on a river view.

THE PRESS ON "THE PEARL."

The Pearl is the suggestive and pleasing title of a monthly art and literary journal, published at Saugerties, devoted to setting forth the special interests of that town. *The Pearl* is an eight-page paper, containing three handsome photographs of local scenes, and an interesting description of the same. The literary work is done by Mr. Leon Barritt, who also finds time to daily delight the readers of the *Freeman* with the Saugerties news of the day. The photographs, which are fine specimens of artistic skill, are executed by Mr. Edward Jernegan. The work is unique and interesting, and, we are glad to learn, meets with hearty support at home. Mr. Barritt is a graceful writer, and has within himself all the capabilities for a wider field.—*Hudson Star*.

THE SAUGERTIES PEARL.—Messrs. Barritt and Jernegan, of Saugerties, have hit upon a plan to make their place attractive, and advertise its advantages to the world. They have started a little eight-page monthly, in which they will depict the objects of interest roundabout their village. Mr. Jernegan furnishing the photographs, three of which will ornament as many pages in each number. Mr. Leon Barritt will furnish the literary portion of the periodical, including descriptions of the pictures.

This little periodical is called *The Pearl*. It is printed in very elegant style by A. V. Haight, Esq., on heavy tinted paper, and is the most tasty looking paper ever published in Ulster. It should meet a sale of thousands in Saugerties, and, in fact, the people of the entire county will find it interesting and pleasing.—*Rondout Freeman*.

Messrs. Leon Barritt and Edward Jernegan have commenced the publication of a little eight-page monthly, which is to be devoted to depicting objects of interest in and about our village. Three photographs, which will be furnished by Mr. Jernegan, with descriptions of the same by Mr. Barritt, will occupy each issue. *The Pearl* is the title of the periodical, and it is to be printed in handsome style, at the *The Freeman* office, by Mr. A. V. Haight, on heavy tinted paper, and will be interesting, attractive, and is deserving of success.—*Saugerties Telegraph*.

The Pearl, an elegant little monthly, rejoicing in the beauty of toned paper and clear-faced type, is published at Saugerties, by Barritt & Jernegan. The printing is done by Haight, of *The Freeman*, and everything about it talks out loud in praise of the almost matchless skill of that prince of printers.—*Catskill Examiner*.

The Pearl.

VOL. I.

SAUGERTIES, APRIL, 1875.

No. 4.



HENRY OSTRANDER, D. D.

THE PEARL.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

LEON BARRITT AND EDWARD JERNEGAN,
Proprietors.

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 N. B.—Back numbers constantly on hand.

N. B. Any person having information that would be valuable to a work of this kind, will confer a favor by putting us in possession of the facts.

Printed at the Daily Freeman Office, Kingston, N. Y.

HENRY OSTRANDER, D. D.

No man has figured more prominently in the annals of Saugerties or ought to bear a brighter page in its history than the subject of this brief sketch. We shall not attempt to dwell on his three score years of untiring labors in the cause of Truth ; but will leave that to the more worthy pen of his biographer, and simply say that he died loved and revered by all who knew him ; having sowed earnestly the seeds of righteousness among his fellow mortals, he was gathered to the bosom of his Redeemer, ripe and full of years.

Dr. Ostrander's paternal great-grandmother—Elizabeth Van Bomee—was a Huguenot. She fled from France to Holland, from thence to America and settled in "Sopus," where she married Hendric Van Ostrand, a Hollander. This marriage is

said to be recorded in the church books of the First Dutch Reformed Church of Kingston, in the Dutch language. Hendric became proprietor of an extensive tract of land lying in the town of Marlborough, where Henry Ostrander was born in 1781, in that part of the town out of which the town of Plattekill has since been formed.

In the days of the colonial government, Hendric dying intestate, his oldest son Peter—grandfather to Dr. Ostrander—generously divided the patrimony with his brothers, of whom there were some nine in number, retaining for himself with the homestead only an equal portion. In politics these brothers were all active revolutionists. In religion they were all firm believers in the Reformed faith of the Calvinistic school, until the first Wesleyan preachers came in their neighborhood, when several of them along with many other converts joined the Wesleyans ; four of the brothers adhered to the faith of their fathers, and this caused the first serious disagreement between them. Frequent were their controversies on the doctrines of Arminius and Calvin, the advocates of the former feeling they could not leave their brothers to their Antinomian delusions ; those of the latter making great effort to hold them to the "old faith."

From the Wesleyan branch of the family have descended a numerous array of Methodist clergymen, of whom Elder Daniel Ostrander has been the most prominent. He possessed a legal mind of acute perception, had great ability as a preacher and worth as a man. Only two clergymen have sprung from the Calvinistic branch of the house. Stephen Ostrander and Henry Ostrander both belonged to the Reformed P. Dutch

Church, and from the latter branch many of their descendents have gone into the Episcopal Church.

About the time of the introduction of Wesleyanism in that part of our country, John Hardenberg Meir—son of Hermanius Meir, at one time pastor of the R. P. Dutch Church of Kingston—was settled over the charge of New Hurley, of which the parents of Henry Ostrander were members. There this superior young dominie and Henry Ostrander—while yet a young boy—contracted a friendship which lasted until death separated them many years afterward. To Meir, Henry Ostrander owed the direction of his mind to the study of the Heidelberg Catechism and the bringing forth of those thoughts with which his young mind had become pregnant during the Wesleyan controversies; by which his convictions of the Divine Truth became fixed.

He entered Union College at Schenectady, in 1799, and afterward studied divinity under Solomon Froeligh, a man well known in the ecclesiastical circles of New Jersey and New York during the latter part of the last and the early part of the present century. He was licensed to preach by the classis of Paramus in 1800. In 1801 he married Miss Jane Nottingham and commenced his interesting and laborious career as a minister at Cocksackie. Miss Nottingham was a descendant of Captain William Nottingham, who came to this country under the Duke of York, in 1664, and settled in the lower part of Ulster County. She died in this village in 1840, widely loved and esteemed as a Christian lady.

Dr. Ostrander was located at Cocksackie from 1801 to 1810, Catskill—Madison as

then called—from 1810 to 1812, from there he came to Kaatsbaan, in this town, and continued his labors from 1812 until 1862 in the old church of which we give a view on our twenty-eighth page, Malden, Saugerties, a part of Plattekill and Blue Mountain in the early part of his ministry being included in his congregation. From 1811 until 1814, he was stated supply at Hurley. He also occupied the pulpit in this village, from the time of the building of the old brick church here until 1840. From 1862 up to the time of his death he was without pastoral charge and only on special occasions appeared in the pulpits of his churches in this and neighboring places.

His life passed peacefully away, at his residence in this village, on Friday, Nov. 22, 1872, having reached the ripe old age of 91 years, 8 months and 11 days. His funeral took place at the Reformed Dutch Church in this village, on the Tuesday following. A large number of people were in attendance, and appropriate and interesting addresses were made by Rev. Drs. Hoes, Van Santvoord and the late lamented M. L. Schenck. His remains were taken to the cemetery near Kingston, for interment, where the family have a burial lot. The Telegraph says of him at the time of his death "Dr. Ostrander was a man possessed of a vigorous and powerful intellect. He was remarkable for quickness of apprehension and logical power, and retained these faculties up to the time of his death," &c.

His last words were "My Heavenly Father!" and we take pleasure in presenting in connection with this article, the following beautiful lines on them by his friend and fellow laborer, Dr. J. J. Robertson, of this



THE OLD DUTCH CHURCH
AT KAATSBAAN.



THE OLD BRICK CHURCH
ON LIVINGSTON STREET.

village, written shortly after Dr. Ostrander's death :

"My Heavenly Father !" from his dying lips,
These the last words. He scarcely now could breathe;
Yet clearly felt that Father's arm beneath
His feeble, failing frame. The sense quick, strips
Death of all terrors ; nothing could eclipse
The sight, through faith (tho' nought of earth he seeth)
Of him, who did, for Christ's sake, now bequeath
Power calm to bear Death's dew that on him drips.
Not for the first time now did grace afford
Confidence strong ; ardently loved, adored,
Faithfully served, that covenant-keeping Father
By him long years had been habitually.
His soul grace oft did cheer : now did it gather [see.
All cheers in one,—hope soon his Lord in paradise to

Dr. Ostrander preached in Low Dutch steadily for a number of years. In the beginning of his pastorate, in Kaatsbaan, he gave one service in Dutch every other Sunday. This gradually gave place to his use of the English almost entirely. Whenever the morning service was in Dutch, he followed it by a lecture from the Heidelberg Catechism in English.

His stated services in the village of Saugerties were held for a long time, before a church building was erected, in Krow's ball-room and in the district school house.

We have been informed by Miss A. C. Ostrander, the accomplished daughter of the subject of this sketch and to whom we are indebted for much of the above information, that W. R. Gordon, D. D., of New Jersey, is compiling a biography of her father which will contain many of his sermons and much that will be interesting in regard to the history of our town.

THE OLD DUTCH CHURCH AT KAATSBAAN.

Dr. Henry Ostrander was pastor of the above-mentioned church for fifty years, and we find that it is quite impossible to separate

these two subjects, as he is so closely associated in our minds with everything in connection with it.

It is situated about three and a half miles north-west of Saugerties on the "Old King's Road," in what was once a very beautiful grove of oak trees, and which are now objects of peculiar antique attractiveness and interest. It is a stone building, as will be seen by our illustration on page twenty-eight, which was made from a photograph taken in 1855.

It was organized in 1730 and the building was erected in 1732. One of the large stone in the wall on the right hand side of the building, which can be seen in the illustration, has the latter date and the initials of the builders very plainly inscribed on it.

It was rebuilt in 1816, four years after Henry Ostrander's settlement. The dividing line between the portion rebuilt and the new is plainly discernable in the illustration.

For many years after it was built there was no flooring in it, and here our forefathers gathered every Sabbath, rifle in hand, to protect themselves from the Indians and Tories, and knelt in humble worship upon the ground floor. Tradition says that it was once used as a fort (?).

It was supplied as follows : Weiss, Fryenmoet, Rysdyck, Rubel, Quitmaun, Ritzema, Lambertus De Ronde, 1780-1 ; Petrus Van Vlierden, 1794-1802 ; Jas. D. Demarest, 1807-8 ; Henry Ostrander, 1812-62 ; I. H. Collier, 1862-4 ; N. F. Chapman, 1864-73 ; Stephen Searle, 1874. Several of the above named clergymen, tradition says, were not regularly installed pastors of Kaatsbaan and Saugerties—at any rate they only ministered occasionally. The Rev. Lambertus De

Ronde is the first of whom any history can be obtained. He was a gentleman of highly respectable attainments, who among others living in and about the city of New York escaped the perils awaiting them from the wars of the Coetus and Conferentie in the churches not only, but from the British bayonets. The Coetus clergy were generally Whigs or independents, the Conferentie Tories, and woe was likely to betide those who remained in or near the city during its occupancy by the British troops. The churches along the river and beyond took this opportunity to supply their vacant pulpits. De Ronde settled at Kaatsbaan and Saugerties.

He occupied the old Post House, the original of the one lately occupied by Dr. T. S. Dawes in this village, to give place to his new and elegant mansion. Dr. Ostrander's memory never lost sight of the following anecdote of De Ronde and it was one of the many he loved to relate to interested and amused listeners: "Dominies are proverbial, you know, for liking *good living*, and no doubt De Ronde stopped on the west side of the Hudson, expecting hospitable entertainment from his countrymen. Rip Van Winkle, lived as at that time supposed, not many miles west of Kaatsbaan Church and enjoyed abundance from the fruits of his gun and the fertile valleys of the Catskills. However in this expectation De Ronde must have been disappointed, for tradition says that from the little Post house he sent forth his cry for 'Meer kalfsvleesch'—more veal—with which he sought to supply his vigorous physique and intellect, and in his impatience gave to the little hamlet of Saugerties, not as now supplied with abundant markets, the

not euphonious sobriquet of 'Magcre Zaa-gertjes'—poor Saugerties."

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

On our title page, in connection with our article on Rev. Henry Ostrander, we present a vignette of him, taken from an india ink photograph by and in the possession of Mr. John I. Myer, who very kindly loaned it to us.

On our twenty-eighth page we present a view of the Old Dutch Church at Kaatsbaan, made from a photograph taken in 1855, the original of which is in the possession of Miss A. C. Ostrander.

The Old Brick Church on page twenty-nine was made from the carriage manufactory of James Hansen on the south side of Livingston street.

[For the Pearl.]

THE OLD BRICK CHURCH.

In so short and cursory an article, it is impossible to separate the history of the congregation of the Reformed Church of Saugerties from that of the old brick building in Livingston street; and I may be pardoned if I go back to mention that time, nearly a century and a half ago, when the old stone church at Kaatsbaan was built. There, on 1732, the little company of our ancestors first erected a house of worship and formed themselves into that society from which has sprung five corporations and nine church buildings. On the first of May, 1826, the consistory of the Reformed Dutch Church of Kaatsbaan agreed, if sufficient contributions could be obtained, on building a church in the village of Saugerties, and with this further resolution; "That the amount that any individual may

subscribe shall be credited to him as payment on any seat or seats he may purchase." Subscriptions quickly poured in, two several lots of ground were conveyed to the corporation about the same time, upon which they erected a building and on the first Sabbath of January, 1827, seven months after the resolution of the consistory, the house of worship—The Old Brick Church—was dedicated. The cost of the building was \$3,740, the pews selling for \$3,657. The Rev. Dr. Henry Ostrander then occupied the pulpit and divided his time between the two churches. A few years after the dedication of the new church the question of a separation was agitated, but nothing tangible was accomplished until 1834, when a petition was presented to divide the congregation. This was rejected. Each succeeding year, until 1839, saw a new petition, when the separation took place. Dr. Ostrander was called by the new congregation and in one year Dr. Van Santvoord succeeded him. In 1841 the corporation purchased another lot and erected thereon a lecture room for the use of the congregation. In eleven years the congregation had increased so rapidly that the church could no longer meet their wants. In pursuance of a resolution adopted at a meeting of the male members of the church and congregation held on the 7th of May, 1850, the consistory of the church proceeded to take measures for the erection of a new church edifice, a lot was selected for the site and a plan of the building procured and these submitted to a meeting of the congregation on the 11th of December, 1850, and approved and adopted. In January following a contract was entered into for the building of the new church edifice, which was to be completed May 1, 1852, and which when completed met the wants and materially advanced the interests of the church. While the building was progressing, \$7,000 having been spent on it, application was made to the Supreme Court to sell the old property; the proceeds of which might be applied to finish the new building. The petition was verified by the oaths of six members of the consistory, the three remaining ones having refused to

unite in the application. It was presented to the Court at a Special Term held at Albany, January, 1852, and the minority of the consistory and several pewholders and other members of the congregation appeared by counsel and opposed the application. An order was made for a reference to take such proofs as the parties might produce in reference to the controversy. The parties appeared before the referee from time to time and many witnesses were examined and the application again brought to hearing upon petition and proofs. The order of reference, though made at the suggestion of the court, proved an unhappy measure; it served to keep alive the controversy for a year, subjecting the parties to great and needless expense and really elicited but few facts having any important bearing upon the merits of the application. It was insisted that in case the property must be sold, a distribution of the avails should be made among the original contributors and pew-holders according to their respective interests. Here the court was powerless. In case of a sale, the proceeds must be applied to such uses as the *corporation* with the consent and approbation of the court shall conclude to be most advantageous for the interests of the society. The application was granted. A purchaser stood ready and on March 26th, 1853, the old church and lecture-room were sold, immediately after the reception of the order, to Hon. Fordyce L. Laffin, the former for \$2,500, the latter for \$700. Shortly after Mr. Laffin conveyed the building to the Saugerties Academy Company; it was then remodeled, the lower part being used for the Academy and the upper as a Town Hall. The Saugerties Academy enjoyed a wide and enviable reputation and the Town Hall amply satisfied the wants of the public. In a few years, however, the property passed into the hands of the Sheriff of Ulster County, who sold it to Jeremiah Russell. In June, 1864, Mrs. George Burhance purchased the property and it has since been used as a blacksmith and paint shop.

CHAS. DAVIS.

The Pearl.

VOL. I.

SAUGERTIES, MAY, 1875.

No. 5.



ENTRANCE TO THE PLATTEKILL CLOVE,
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

THE PEARL.

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N. B. Any person having information that would be valuable to a work of this kind, will confer a favor by putting us in possession of the facts.

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OUR SCENERY.

The great natural beauties which surround our quiet little village have become world wide in their fame. Their praises have been sung by the greatest writers America has ever produced, and their most attractive features have been transferred to canvass by her most famous artists.

Washington Irving in his matchless language says: "The Catskill, Katskill, or Cat River Mountains, derived their name in the time of the Dutch Domination, from the catamounts by which they were infested, and which with the bear and the deer, are still found in some of their most difficult recesses."

The interior of these mountains is in the highest degree wild and romantic. Here are rocky precipices mantled with primeval forests, deep gorges walled in by beetling cliffs, with torrents tumbling as it were from

the sky, and savage glens rarely trodden except by the hunter. With all this internal rudeness, the aspect of these mountains towards the Hudson at times is eminently bland and beautiful, sloping down into a country softened by cultivation, and bearing much of the rich character of Italian scenery about the skirts of the Appenines.

The Catskills form an advanced post or lateral spur of the great Alleghanian or Appalachian system of mountains, which sweep through the interior of our continent from southwest to northeast, from Alabama to the extremity of Maine, for nearly fourteen hundred miles, belting the whole of our original confederacy, and rivalling our great system of lakes in extent and grandeur. Its vast ramifications comprise a number of parallel chains and lateral groups, such as the Cumberland Mountains, the Blue Ridge, the Alleghanies, the Delaware and Lehigh, the Highlands of the Hudson, the Green Mountains of Vermont, and the White Mountains of New Hampshire. In many of these vast ranges or sierras Nature still reigns in indomitable wildness; their rocky, their rugged clefts and defiles teem with magnificent vegetation. Here are locked up mighty forests that have never been invaded by the axe; deep umbrageous valleys, where the virgin soil has never been outraged by the plow; bright streams flowing in untasked idleness, unburdened by commerce, unchecked by the mill-dam. This mountain zone is, in fact, the great poetical region of our country, resisting, like the tribes which once inhabited it, the taming hand of cultivation, and maintaining a hallowed ground for fancy and the Muses. It is a magnificent and all-pervading feature that might have given our

country a name, and a poetical one, had not the all-controlling powers of commonplace determined otherwise.

The Catskill Mountains, as I have observed, maintain all the internal wildness of the labyrinth of mountains with which they are connected. Their detached position, overlooking a wide lowland region, with the majestic Hudson rolling through it, has given them a distinct character, and rendered them at all times, a rallying point for romance and fable. Much of the fanciful associations with which they have been clothed may be owing to their being peculiarly subject to those beautiful atmospherical effects, which constitute one of the great charms of Hudson River scenery. To me they have ever been the fairy region of the Hudson.

* * * * *

As to the Indian superstitions concerning the treasury of storms and sunshine, and the cloud-weaving spirits, they may have been suggested by the atmospherical phenomena of these mountains, the clouds which gather round their summits, and the thousand aerial effects which indicate the changes of weather over a great extent of country. They are epitomes of our variable climate, and are stamped with all its vicissitudes. And here let me say a word in favor of those vicissitudes, which are too often made the subject of exclusive repining. If they annoy us occasionally by changes from hot to cold, from wet to dry, they give us one of the most beautiful climates in the world,—the brilliant sunshine of the south of Europe, with the fresh verdure of the north. They float our summer sky with clouds of gorgeous tints of fleecy whiteness, and send down

cooling showers to refresh the panting earth and keep it green. Our seasons are all poetical, the phenomena of our heavens are full of sublimity and beauty. Winter with us has none of its proverbial gloom. It may have its howling winds and chilling frosts and whirling snow-storms; but it has also its long intervals of cloudless sunshine, when the snow-clad earth gives redoubled brightness to the day; when, at night the stars beam with intensest lustre, or the moon floods the whole landscape with her most limpid radiance; and then the joyous outbreak of our spring, bursting at once into leaf and blossom, redundant with vegetation, and vociferous with life. And the splendors of our summer,—its morning voluptuousness and evening glory,—its airy palaces of sun-gilt clouds, piled up in a deep azure sky, and its gusts of tempest of almost tropical grandeur, when the forked lightning and the bellowing thunder volley from the battlements of heaven and shake the sultry atmosphere; and the sublime melancholy of our autumn, magnificent in its decay, withering down the pomp and pride of a woodland country, yet reflecting back from its yellow forests the golden serenity of the sky! Surely, we may say, in our climate, "The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth forth His handiwork: day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night sheweth knowledge."

Thomas Cole, the author and artist whose fame is world wide as having produced "The course of Empire" and "The Voyage of Life," and many other celebrated paintings, resided in Catskill for many years, where he died, aged forty-seven years. In



"LOWER PEARL FALLS," PLATTEKILL CLOVE,
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.



"UPPER PEARL FALLS," PLATTEKILL CLOVE,
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

1841, after reaching home from Europe, Cole thus wrote to G. W. Greene, Esq., U. S. Consul at Rome :

"Must I tell you that neither the Alps, nor the Appenines, no, nor Etna itself, have dimmed in my eyes the beauty of our own Catskills. It seems to me that I look on American scenery, if it were possible, with increased pleasure. It has its own peculiar charm—a something not found elsewhere. I am content with nature, would that I were with art. I wish I could transport you here for a few days, to enjoy with me these magnificent mountains. I know you would be willing to repay me in kind, and take me out of Porta Pia to get a sight of Mont Albano."

The scenery in the immediate vicinity of Saugerties, is in a no less degree beautiful as that of the Catskills. We are, in fact, situated on the Catskills, and ours is a mountain home. The Esopus, which wends its way to the Hudson through our village, is one of its most attractive features. Its sullen, mournful wail, as it plunges over the falls on its way to pay tribute to the kingly Hudson, is wafted on every breeze, to the home of every villager, and oft at midnight lulls them to repose.

The word "Esopus" is of Indian origin. There being a tribe by that name who lived in this region when first known to the whites—they were of the Algonquin stock, and allied to the Mohegan and other river tribes.

It is about 300 feet wide, and from the falls up is navigable for a distance of nearly three miles, when further progress is barred by a long, beautiful rapid. Its banks, which in places rise beautifully and nearly perpendicular for a distance of 200 feet, are covered with a dense growth of pines and bushes.

Two small streams, within this distance,

the Muddy and Cave creeks, quietly and meekly add their mites to the Esopus. The former stream is situated about a mile from the falls on the right hand side of the creek, and has faithfully turned the old wheel at "The Tannery" for many years. The latter is situated about two miles from the falls on the right hand side of the creek, also, and derives its name from the cave—which is situated about an eighth of a mile inland—out of which it comes skipping merrily into the open air. The cave is formed by a shelving rock ; is about five feet high and ten feet square. There are, however, several long, low apertures through which the water keeps continually pouring. At one time the cave was surrounded by a magnificent grove of pines ; but they have been compelled to lower their proud heads before the shrine of Mammon, at the nod of his ever faithful ally—man. Since which the place has lost much of its attractiveness, except to those whose curiosity calls them to see the cave.

Opposite the mouth of this creek—on the south side of the Esopus—the rocks rise perpendicularly for over two hundred feet. Its scarred and weather-beaten brow, mounted by a few scraggy pines, looming up in bold relief against the sky, on a moonlight night, with the sparkling, elf-like silvery rays skipping o'er the rippling surface of the water, create an impression in the mind which is not soon to be forgotten. There is a fine echo here, which, at the bidding of many a masculine voice has borne some fair maiden's name pirouetting o'er the hills, to receive from her fair lips as a reward a merry peal of laughter, which in turn would go echoing and re-echoing away.

The opportunities for gratifying those health-giving desires for boating and bathing here, cannot be excelled. There are but few men who passed their boyhood days here that cannot recall many hair-breadth escapes while boating or bathing on this beautiful sheet of water, and the many happy hours spent in roaming along its banks, laying a physical foundation which was to enable them to do battle with the world in the future.

The beautiful falls at Glenerie, as seen through the pines from the road as you approach that pretty little place from the north, gives you a better idea of the nature of the scenery in this locality than any spot we can call to mind. The splendid road running along the bank of the creek for nearly half a mile on the north side of the place, over which the beautiful pines spread their sheltering limbs so thickly that the sun can scarcely penetrate, tends to render it one of the most picturesque spots in this vicinity. Who, riding in the hot and sultry summer days, can forget lovely Glenerie after they have passed into its cooling shades.

As you pass over the "Sawkill" bridge on your way to Malden, nothing of a very interesting nature strikes you on the left hand ; but on the right you catch a glimpse through the trees of Terwilliger's old mill, a raceway and a deep rocky gorge, which is very suggestive of the picturesque, and which if visited will be found to be not only suggestive, but in fact overflowing with it.

The three views of falls at the entrance to the Plattekill Clove, Catskill Mountains, with which we present our readers in this number, convey but a small idea of the wildness and grandeur of the scenery in that lo-

cality. There are some twenty-five or thirty falls in this clove, ranged one after the other down through its center, and which are from five to a hundred feet in height. The mountains rise almost perpendicularly for over two thousand feet on either side. A narrow road winds its perilous way along the north side and comes out near the ruins of Pomeroy's mountain house, at the head of the clove. Men can be found at work quarrying stone on the sides of this gorge, as it were, in mid-air. We never visit this, in our opinion, grandest spot on the Catskills, without thinking it must have been the scene of the ascent made by Rip Van Winkle and his quaint companion, and where he beheld the famous game of nine-pins, and where "Nothing interrupted the stillness of the scene but the noise of the balls, which, whenever they were rolled, echoed along the mountains like rumbling peals of thunder."

It was only a short distance east of this clove that Capt. Jeremiah Snyder and his son Elias, while engaged in ploughing in 1780, were captured by the Indians and Tories and carried into Canada, where they were interviewed by Brant, the celebrated Indian chief, who on learning they were from Esopus, said "That is my old fighting ground."

The Hudson, which laves our very feet in its majestic course to the ocean, and whose bosom bore our forefathers safely here, is undoubtedly the finest river in America, and perhaps in the world. Its banks are covered with a thick, almost tropical verdure, and nestling here and there on them are beautiful little hamlets and teeming cities ; elegant private mansions and sequestered farm

The Pearl.

houses, which, for many miles along the river in this vicinity have the glorious Catskills for a background. The Great Artificer has truly placed the home of "The Pearl" in the finest of nature's settings.

—o—
[For the Pearl.]

HENRY HUDSON AT SAUGERTIES.

Robert Juet was a companion of Henry Hudson in his voyages of discovery, and wrote accounts of them. In his narrative of Hudson's third voyage when he discovered our fine river, and in the *Half Moon*, upon its bosom penetrated the country to the vicinity of Albany, he uses the following language in describing the descent of the river from the highest point reached :

"The five and twentieth [September, 1609] was faire weather, and the wind at Sovth a stiffe gale. Wee rode still, and went on land to walke on the west side of the Riuer, and fovnd good grovnd for Corne, and other garden herbs, with great store of goodly Oakes, and Walnut trees, and Chestnut trees, Eve trees, and trees of sweet wood in great abvndance, and great store of Slate for hoveses and other good stones.

"The sixe and twentieth was faire weather, and the wind at Sovth a stiffe gale, wee rode still. In the morning ovr Carpenter went on Land with ovr Master's Mate, and fovr more of ovr company to cvt wood. This morning two canoes came vp the Riuer from the place where we first fovnd louing people, and in one of them was the old man that had lyen aboard of vs at the other place. He brovght another old man with him, which brovght more stropes of Beades, and gauc them to ovr Master and shewed him all the Covntrey thereabovt, as though it were at his command. So he made the two old men dine with him, and the old man's wife ; for they brovght two old women, and two yovng maidens of the age of

sixteene and seventeene years with them, who behaued themselus uery modestly. Our master gaue one of the old men a Knife, and they gaue him and vs Tobacco. And at one of the clocke they departed down the Riuer, making signes that wee shovld come down to them ; for wee were within two leavges of the place where they dwelt."

Juet's reference to the "old man that had lyen aboard," is explained by the fact previously mentioned in his narrative, that on this voyage up the river, some of the savages came on board when the *Half Moon* was lying at anchor, and to discover whether "they had any treacherie in them" Hudson took some of them into the cabin and made them "merrie" with "wine and aqua uitae." "One of them," says the narrative, "had his wife with him, which sate so modestly, as any of ovr Covntrey women wovld doe in a strange place. In the end one of them was drvnke, which had been aboard of ovr ship all the time that wee had beene there ; and that was strange to them, for they covld not tell how to take it." The Indians left the drunken old man on board, and at noon the next day they came again and were rejoiced to find the savage well. He had slept quietly all night, and was sober.

Juet gives minute records of distances, in leagues, of the voyage of the *Half Moon* up and down the river. I am satisfied, after a careful examination of the subject, that the place of anchorage when Hudson gave the notable dinner-party to the two old men, their wives and the maidens, was in the vicinity of Saugerties.

BENSON J. LOSSING.

—o—

The best thoughts are ever swiftest winged, the duller lay behind.

The Pearl.

VOL. I.

SAUGERTIES, JUNE, 1875.

No. 6.



FROM THE ROOF OF THE PHOENIX,
TOWARDS THE HUDSON.

THE PEARL.

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THE FIRST LAND GRANT IN
SAUGERTIES.

In 1664, Charles II. of England, disregarding the Dutch claim on New Netherland, made a grant to his brother, the Duke of York and Albany, which included all the mainland of New England, beginning at St. Croix, extending to the rivers Connecticut and Hudson, "together with the said river called Hudson's river, and all the lands from the west side of the Connecticut river to the east side of Delaware bay." In order to enforce this claim of England for the New Netherland, an expedition was fitted out against it, under the command of Colonel Richard Nichols, who, on his arrival at Manhattan, demanded its surrender of Governor Stuyvesant, which was accomplished August 27th, 1664, without striking a blow, and upon the most liberal terms to the vanquished.

Nichols assumed the government, with the title of "Deputy-Governor under His Royal Highness the Duke of York, of all his territories in America." New Amsterdam was now called in honor of the duke, New York.

Colonel Nichols, after having governed the province about three years, resigned his office, and Colonel Francis Lovelace was appointed to succeed him. Lovelace assumed the government in 1667, and continued his administration till the colony was re-surrendered to the Dutch. Anthony Clove was then constituted the Dutch governor; he, however, retained the office but a short time, as a treaty of peace was concluded in 1674 between the Dutch and English, by which New Netherland was restored to the English. The Duke of York then commissioned Major Edmund Andros "Governor of New York, and all his territories in these parts." Andros, who was very unpopular, was succeeded by Colonel Thomas Dougan, from whom George Meals and Richard Hays obtained letters patent in May, 1687, for a tract of land on both sides of the Esopus creek or river, at the mouth of said creek, containing 441¾ acres, on which a portion of the village of Saugerties now stands, and which lot of land has since passed through the hands of the following parties, in the following manner:—

Partition Deed } Nov. 22, 1687.
to } Conveys all the lands in the Meals
Richard Hays, } and Hays patent.

DEED.

Richard Hays and Wife, } Conveys same, except
to } small portion which
John Hays. } had been sold.

John Hays and Wife, }
to } August 16, 1712.
John Persen. }

John Persen, by virtue of a will executed July 5, 1748, bequeaths a large portion of his land to Jacobus Persen, and to his daughter Yaunitte, the wife of Myndert Mynderse, grandfather of the late Garret Mynderse, he willed the old homestead farm, which they then occupied, and which is still retained in the family.

WILL.

Jacobus Persen

to
Four children of his son, John Person, viz.:
Margaret, wife of William Cockburn.
Catherine, wife of John Post,
Catalina, wife of Jonas Winans.
Sally, wife of John Clark.

1785

—O—

TWO WILLS MADE BY JOHN PIERSEN OF SAUGERTIES.

ONE IN 1711 AND THE OTHER IN 1748,

*Which place was in the Town of "Kingstowne"
prior to 1811.*

"In the name of God Amen; ye tenth day of August one thousand seven hundred and Eleven; I John Persen of Kingstowne being minded to take a journey in hand upon ye expedition for canada but of good and perfect memory thanks be to almighty god for, and calling to remembrance the uncertain estate of this transitory life, and that all flesh must yield unto death when it shall please god to call, do make, constitute, ordain and declare, this my last will and testament in manner and form following revoking and annulling by these presents all and every testament and testaments, will and wills heretofore by me made and declared, either by word or writinge, and this to be taken onely for my last will and testament and none other, and first being penitent and sorry from the bottom of my heart for my sins past, most humbly desiring forgiveness for ye same, I give and commit my soul unto almighty god my saviour and redeemer in whom, and by ye merriits of Jesus Christ I trust and believe assuredly to be saved, and to have full remission and forgiveness of all my sins, and that my soul with my body at the General day of resurrection, shall rise again with joy, and through ye merriits of christ's death and passion possess and inherit the kingdom of heaven prepared for his elect & chosen and now for the settlings of my temporal Estate, and such goods, Chattels and debts, as it hath pleased god, far above my deserts to hestow upon me, I do order, give and dispose the same in manner and form following that is to say, First I will that all those debts and duties as I owe in right or conscience to any manner of

person or persons whatsoever, shall be well and truly contented and paid, or ordaine'd to be paid, within convenient time after my decease. Item I give and bequeath in witness; &c: I leave my loveinge wife Antie Persen in full possession where she now lives; so long as she remains unmarried after my decease; and if she should come to marry again ye estate to be vallew'd by two sufficient men for my children each to have their share; & to my son John Persen I leave my gun yt I leave at home; & to my son Abraham; I leave yt I shall gett att Albany; signed sealed & delivered in ye presence of us

ye
of JOHN P. PIERSEN
marck

ye; I I P of John: Post;

marck

Matthew Cort
for Gabe Cort.

Mr. Piersen arrived home safely from "ye expedition to Canada," and must have lived to be quite an old man, for we find the following will made by him July 5, 1748, nearly 40 years after the above was written:

SIR CHARLES HARDY KNIGHT,

Seal of
the Province
of
New York

Captain General and Governor in chief in and over the province of New York and the Territories depending thereon in America and Vice Admiral of the same."

(Here follows quite a lengthy preamble which we do not think is worthy of publication.)

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN the fifth day of July in the year of our Lord Anno Domini One Thousand Seven Hundred and Forty-eight I John Persen of the Corporation of Kingston in the County of Ulster and Province of New York, being very sick and weak in Body, but of perfect mind and Memory thanks be given unto God. Therefore calling unto mind the Mortality of my Body and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament. That is to say principally and first of all I give and recommend my soul into the hands of God that gave it and my Body I recommend to the Earth to be buried in decent Christian manner nothing doubting but at the General Resurrection I shall receive the same again by the mighty power of God. And as touching such worldly Estate wherewith it has pleased God to bless me in this Life I give devise and dispose of the same in the following Manner and form. It is my will and desire that all my just and Lawful Debts shall be justly paid.

Imprimis I give and bequeath unto Anna Catryn my dear beloved wife devising She is my widow all



RESIDENCE OF MR. FRANCIS PIDGEON,
ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON.



RESIDENCE OF MR. GEO. W. WASHBURN,
AT STONY POINT, ON THE ESOPUS.

my Estate House Mill, Lands and Tenements, Moveables, Negroes or Slaves, Horses and Cattle for her use and Behoof as long as she is my widow and no longer. but not to sell dispose or make over or give away any part of my forementioned Goods or Estate. But if my said wife Anna Catryn should happen to Marry again after my decease that my heirs hereafter named shall have all my Estate as the same is hereinafter mentioned. Firstly so is my will and desire that my son Abraham Persen shall have for his Birthright the sum of Six Shillings Current Money of the Province of New York, and my large Black Cubbert. Secondly I give unto my son Jacobus Persen and to his heirs and Assigns for ever my Dwelling House with Barne my Grist Mill with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging and that piece of Land where the said Buildings stands * * * * *
 * * * * * And also I give unto my son Jacobus Persen and to his heirs and assigns for ever lands as follows : * * * * *
 Creek. I also give unto my Son Jacobus Persen and to his heirs and assigns forever my Negro Man named Jack and my Negro Boy named Pieter my Bible my fowling Gun for which my son Jacobus Persen or his heirs shall pay unto the heirs of my deceased Son Cornelius Persen called John and Marya Persen the Just sum of One Hundred pounds Current Money of the Province of New York, to be paid after the decease of my said wife, unto them the said John and Mary Person or to their heirs Yearly the Sume of twenty five pounds untill the full Sum of one hundred Pounds is paid And also my said son Jacobus Persen or his heirs shall pay or cause to be paid unto my son Abraham Persen or his heirs the sum of Forty pounds Current Money of New York to be paid five years after the decease of my loving wife. Thirdly I give unto my daughter Vannitte the wife of Myndert Mynderse and to her heirs and assigns forever My old Farm (see article on "The First Land Grant in Saugerties,") or place where of formerly Lived on ; The same which is now in the Possession of Myndert Mynderse All the Lands Orchard Meadows Pastures now remaining and which is as yett remaining and not given or made over unto my Son Jacobus Persen shall be and I do hereby Give unto my Daughter Vannitte and to her heirs and assigns for ever. And all the remainder part of that peice of Land which lying Northerly and Northwest adjoining to the land of my Son Jacobus Pierson also I give unto my Daughter Vannitte Mynders my Beadstead with Bedding and all the furniturne thereunto belong and my said Daughter Vannette or her heirs shall pay or cause to be paid unto my Son Abraham Persen the just sum of Sixty Pounds Current Money of the Province of New York Yearly within two years of the decease of my loving wife : So is my will and desire that my Sons Two Children named John and Marya shall have after the decease of my loving wife all the remaining of my household Stuff, so is my will and desire that my son Jacobus Pierson or his heirs shall have all my Farm Tools Plow, Harrow, Hoes, Axes and Sundrys whatsoever belonging or proper to be used on said Farm and all the remainder

of Moveable Horses, Cows, Negroes or any remaining thing of my moveables which is not as yet made over. I give unto my Children hereafter mentioned Abraham Persen, Jacobus Persen, Vannitte Mynderse and to my Sons Cornelius Children as aforesaid, to be equal divided into four equal parts and further it is my will and desire that if the two Children of my Son Cornelis Persen named John and Marya should come to die without any Lawful heir that all their part or portion before mentioned shall fall and justly belong unto my Three Children Abraham Jacobus and Yannette and to their heirs and assigns forever. I do hereby likewise make Constitute and ordain Jacobus Persen and Myndert Mynderse my Sole Executors of this my last will and Testament and do hereby ratifying and Confirming this and no other to be my last Will and testament In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal the day and year first above written.

his
 JOHN P. PIERSEN Ls.
 marck

HISKIA DUBOIS,
 HISKIA DUBOIS, JR., } Witnesses."
 MARTIN HOFFMAN, }

The first will, judging from the style of composition, was written by himself. We could not help laughing outright when we first read it. Its style, and the idea of making a will because of going to Canada was too much for us ; but when we considered the subject a moment we were quite ashamed of our temerity.

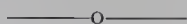
His was the stern, Puritanical, God-fearing stock, which aided in forming the glorious republic under which we live to-day. A trip to Canada at that period of our country's history was beset with as much danger as a trip around the world is to-day.

The last will was evidently written by a lawyer or copyist.

In his first will he states "to my son Abraham ; I leave yt I shall gett at Albany," and in his last will says, "so is my will and desire that my son, Abraham Persen, shall have for his Birthright the sum of Six Shillings Current Money of the Province of New York, and my large Black Cubbert."

Mr. Jesse F. Bookstaver, attorney and counsellor-at-law in this village, who very kindly loaned us these two documents and the one on "the first land grant in Saugerties," says that there was a law in existence at that time to the effect that no will was valid unless every child received something, to the value of ten shillings at least. Judging by that, Mr. Pierson evidently meant to cut his son Abraham off.

The "Grist Mill" spoken of in the above, stood where the "Old Lead Mill" now stands below the falls.



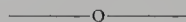
OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

Our title page presents a view looking "towards the Hudson from the Phoenix." It is one of the handsomest and most interesting views we have made. Tivoli can be plainly seen in the distance, on the east bank of the Hudson, which flows between. At the right of the view the south side of our creek with the steamboat docks, storehouses, and the spars of many of our vessels can be seen. The building with the cupola, in the center of the picture, was built by one John Chauncy about '38 or '40. He was a carpenter, and built it for a gentleman who was about to open a school here. It was never used for that purpose, however, and Mr. Chauncy occupied it as a residence for some time. It has passed through numerous hands, and at the time it was built, was considered one of the handsomest buildings in the village. It was occupied by the late William B. DuBois for some years, and at the present time is known as the DuBois residence.

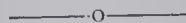
On our forty-fourth page we present a view of the very beautifully situated residence of Mr. Francis Pidgeon. It is situated on the banks of our river, about a mile north of the village, and is a model of the most improved buildings of to-day. The view up and down the river from here is not to be surpassed in this locality. It was built in 1867. Mr. Pidgeon is laying out the grounds surrounding it finely, and it is only a matter of a few years when he shall have a perfect little Eden there.

The residence of Mr. Geo. W. Washburn, on our forty-fifth page, is likewise a representative building of to-day. It is finely situated on the Stony Point, at the head of the avenue which bears his name. The Esopus winds around its base; tall pines rear their heads on every hand and the view of the surrounding country to be obtained from the cupola defies description. For many years this spot was used as a public common, and was known as the Clarkson Grounds. Messrs. Freligh & Washburn purchased it in 1872. In the following year Mr. Washburn erected his house, and in '74 the firm of F. & W. put up the fine row of buildings on the avenue which crosses it.

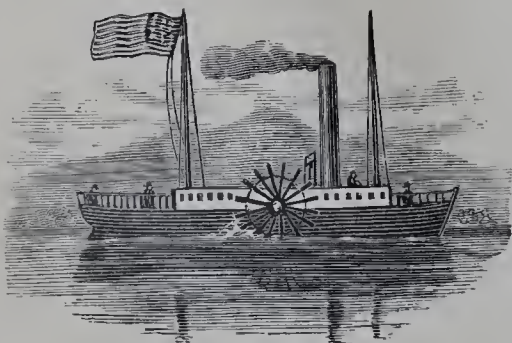
In addition to our photographs, and in connection with a copy of a letter from Robt. Fulton, we present on our forty-eighth page a cut of his first steamboat, "The Clearmont," which was drawn and engraved expressly for *The Pearl*.



That man can stand in the breach of universal public censure, with all the fashions of opinions disgracing him in the thoughts of the lookers-on—with the tide of obloquy beating against his breast! and the fingers of the mighty, combined many, pointing him to scorn,—nay, with the fury of the drunken rabble threatening him with instant death,—and worse than all, having no present friend to whisper a word of defence or palliation in his behalf to his revilers—but bravely giving his naked head to the storm, because he knows himself to be virtuous in his purpose—that man shall come forth from the fiery ordeal like tried gold; philosophy shall embalm his name in her richest unction, history shall give him a place in her brightest page, and old, yea far-off posterity, shall remember him as of yesterday.



The whole Town of Saugerties is only \$15,000 in debt, and that is for the new iron bridge.



THE CLEARMONT.

A LETTER FROM ROBERT FULTON TO HER CAPTAIN, ANDREW BRINK, OF SAUGERTIES.

We are indebted to Mr. C. P. Brink, of Kaatsbaan, for permission to publish a copy of the following letter from Robert Fulton to Captain Andrew Brink, father of the above-named gentleman, who was in command of the Clearmont at that time. Captain Brink then resided on the farm now occupied by his son at Kaatsban :

NEW YORK, October 9th, 1807.

Captain Brink :

SIR—Inclosed is the number of voyages which it is intended the Boat should run this season. you may have them published in the Albany papers—As she is strongly man'd and every one except Jackson under your command, you must insist on each one doing his duty or turn him on shore and put an other in his place every thing must be kept in order every thing in its place and all parts of the Boat scowered and clean. It is not sufficient to tell men to do a thing but stand over them and make them do it. One pair of Quick and good eyes is worth six pair of hands in a commander. If the Boat is dirty or out of order the fault shall be yours—let no man be Idle when there is the least thing to do, and make them move Quick. Run no risques of any kind when you meet or over take vessels beeting or crossing your way always run under their stern if there be the least doubt that you cannot clear their head by 50 yards—or more, give in the amounts of Receipts and expenses every week to the Chancellor.

Your most obedient,
ROBT. FULTON.

The chancellor spoken of in the above letter was in all probability Robert R. Liv-

ingston, Esq., who was then chancellor of New York, and who aided Fulton very materially in his efforts to perfect steam navigation.

Lossing in his Field Book of the Revolution says : "The Clearmont* was constructed under the personal supervision of Fulton in 1807. It was one hundred feet long, twelve feet wide and seven feet deep. In 1808 it was lengthened to one hundred and fifty feet, widened to eighteen, and its name changed to NORTH RIVER. The engine was constructed by Watts & Bolton, England, and the hull by David Brown, of New York. In August, 1807, the boat was propelled from the East River to the Jersey shore ; and about the first of September it was started on its first trip to Albany.

*So named from the seat of the Livingston family, Clearmont, Columbia Co.

THE PEARL.

Potter's American Monthly for April, (formerly Potter's American Historical Record) of Philadelphia, speaks of our little literary enterprise in the following kindly manner :

THE PEARL.—*Published monthly by Leon Barritt and Edward Jernegan, Saugerties, New York.* Nos. 1 and 2 of Vol. 1., dated respectively January and February, 1875, are before us. It is a unique, eight page periodical ; a perfect little gem it certainly is. The reading matter is well chosen, and printed in beautiful style, while each number contains three photographs neatly attached to the paper, with a tasty rule border. We have no doubt that the expectations of the publishers of *The Pearl* will be fully realized. Not only is it reasonable to expect every one who lives in or ever has lived in Saugerties to subscribe, but many outside of that number will doubtless add their names to the list on account of the peculiar beauty of the little jewel.

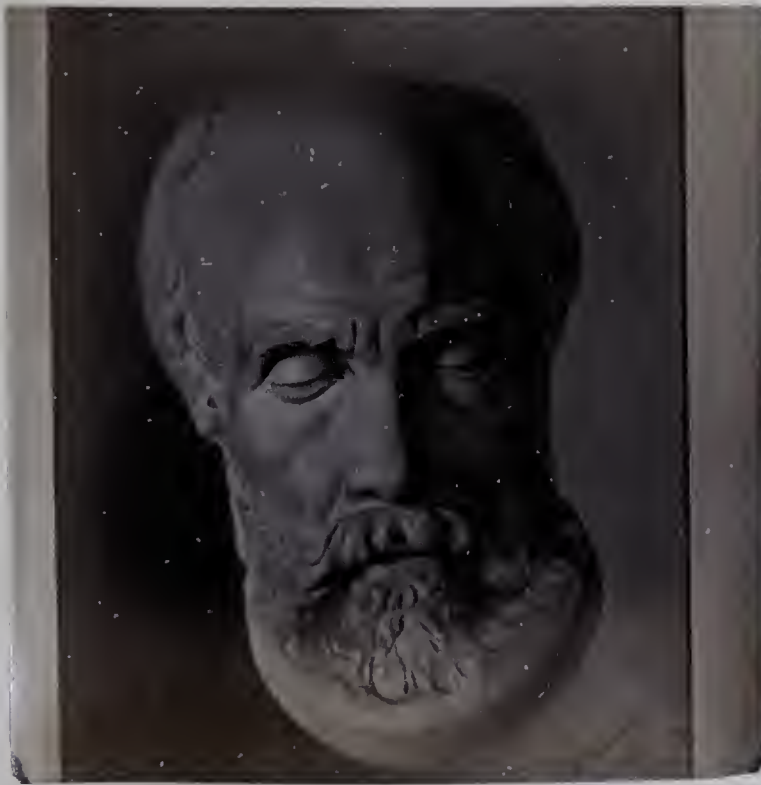
We are constantly in receipt of letters from people and notices from the press in all parts of the country of a similar nature to the above. Printers, to a man, pronounce our printer, Mr. A. V. Haight "the prince of printers." In him the Rondout Freeman Association have a man who, of all their brilliant force,—the writer excepted—they could least afford to dispense with. Mr. Haight has no superior in his profession, and we would recommend him to all who wish their printing done in an artistic manner.

The Pearl.

VOL. I.

SAUGERTIES, JULY, 1875.

No. 7.



ST. JEROME.

From a Crayon Drawing, by Miss Anna A. Heermans.

THE PEARL.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

LEON BARRITT AND EDWARD JERNEGAN,
Proprietors.

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*Address all communications to**THE PEARL,**P. O. Box 387, Saugerties, New York.* N. B.—Back numbers constantly on hand.

N. B. Any person having information that would be valuable to a work of this kind, will confer a favor by putting us in possession of the facts.

Printed at the Daily Freeman Office, Kingston, N. Y.

ST. JEROME.

On our title page we present a photograph of a handsomely executed crayon drawing of St. Jerome, made from cast by Miss Anna A. Heermans, of this village, for which, at the fourteenth anniversary of Cooper Institute, in 1873, she obtained a bronze medal.

The subjoined notes in regard to St. Jerome were made from quite a lengthy account of him, published in Mrs. Jameson's Sacred and Legendary Art.

"Jerome was born about A. D. 342, at Stridonium, in Dalmatia. His father, Eusebius, was rich, and as he showed the happiest disposition for learning, he was sent to Rome to finish his studies. Here he fell into temptations, and for a while abandoned himself to worldly pleasure; but that love of learning was still strong, and he took to the study of law, and became celebrated for his eloquent pleading. He was baptized in 372, and vowed himself to perpetual celibacy. Shortly after he spent four years in

study and seclusion in a desert on the confines of Arabia. He has left a most vivid picture of his life of penance in the wilderness. Of his trials, temptations and fastings he writes: 'O, how often in the desert, in that vast solitude, which, parched by the sultry sun, affords a dwelling to the monks, did I fancy myself in the midst of the luxuries of Rome! I sat alone, for I was full of bitterness. My misshapen limbs were rough with sackcloth, and my skin so squalid that I might have been mistaken for an Ethiopian. Tears and groans were my occupation every day, and all day long. If sleep surprised me unawares, my naked bones, which scarcely held together, rattled on the earth. My companions were scorpions and wild beasts, and my home a recess among rocks and precipices.' After his stay in the wilderness he passed three years at Rome, and at the close of his sojourn there returned to Palestine and took up his residence in a monastery he had founded at Bethlehem. When in extreme old age he became sensible of the approach of death, he commanded himself to be carried into the chapel of the monastery, received the sacrament for the last time from the hands of the priest, and soon after expired. He died in 420, leaving besides the famous translation of the Scripture numerous controversial writings, epistles and commentaries. Representations of St. Jerome in pictures, print and sculpture, are so numerous it were vain to attempt to give any detailed account of him, even of the most remarkable. The devotional subjects and single figures represent him in one of his three great characters—1st, as Patron Saint and Doctor of the Church; 2d, as Translator and Commentator of the Scripture, and 3d, as Penitent. The cast from which the drawing was made represents him in the latter character. The most magnificent example of his treatment is by Titian, who represents him kneeling on one knee, half supported by a craggy rock and holding a sharp stone, with which he beats his breast while looking up with eager devotion to a cross artlessly fixed into a cleft in the rock; two books lie on a cliff behind;

at his feet are a skull and hour glass, and a lion reposes in front. The feeling of deep solitude, and a kind of sacred horror breathed over his picture, are inconceivably fine and impressive."

ULSTER IRON WORKS.

Although there is only a plain marble slab to mark the last resting place of that noble-hearted man, Henry Barclay, in one of our village cemeteries; yet the above named institution, the paper mill, aye, the village itself, are as lasting monuments to his memory as anything earthly can be.

In the fall of 1825 Mr. Barclay commenced building these works, and in 1827 the Ulster Iron Co. was formed; and in the spring of '28 they took formal possession. Mr. John Simmons, of this village, was interested in the company, and in '28 came here and took charge of the works. One or two furnaces had been built, and a show of making iron had been made. He had them all remodeled, and in the fall of that year commenced operations. At that time the land was all overflowed with water at this point, and Mr. Simmons, after a long time, and at great expense, succeeded in placing them in the condition they are at present. In '42 Mr. Simmons left the mill, and came back in '44 as managing contractor—that is, receiving the raw material and converting it into finished iron. A Mr. Young managed it during his absence. In '43 the works shut down for a short time, when a Mr. Grey, of Boston, leased them, and they were put in operation again. Mr. Wm. Burt and Mr. Simmons continued to manufacture as before. Mr. Grey failed in some other business transaction, and the works passed into the

hands of Mr. Joseph Tuckerman, who assumed the lease. He came here in '47 and took formal possession. Mr. Burt and Mr. Simmons continued to act in their respective positions until in '54, when Mr. Burt left here, and Mr. Simmons took entire charge of the works. Messrs. J. & L. Tuckerman were leading merchants in the City of New York, and had acted at one time as agents for Mr. Grey.

In July, 1863, Mr. Simmons' connection ceased with the mill altogether, and Mr. Wm. Mulligan, of the firm of Tuckerman, Mulligan & Co., assumed the management.

They employ 275 men, and run night and day the year round, excepting a few weeks in July and August, when it is quite impossible to work, because of the heat.

There is one single and eight double puddling furnaces, four heating furnaces, six trains of rolls and one hammer.

The motive power is furnished by two immense iron overshot water wheels, one of which is 30 feet in diameter and 30-horse power, and the other 20 feet in diameter and 80-horse power. The former works the hammer and the latter the rolls, and, in fact, all of the remaining running gear in the mill.

They use about 4,000 tons of iron ore, 8,000 tons of pig iron and 12,000 tons of bituminous coal per annum.

The mill is very picturesquely situated below the falls on the Esopus, and when in operation, especially in the evening, it presents a very attractive appearance. The mill being open at the sides to allow the air to circulate through it freely, and to see the workmen, sans clothing to the waist, running



ULSTER IRON WORKS.



SHEFFIELD PAPER MILLS.

about with great red-hot bars of iron, and the flames shooting out of those tall chimneys, is certainly very picturesque, and suggestive of the lower region.

The process is very interesting, and to Mr. Chas. B. Post, one of the accommodating employees, who escorted us through the mill, we are indebted for the following description :

The furnace is lined with ore to prevent their being burned through. The pig iron is thrown in after the bottom is set, and heated until reduced to a liquid state, during which process it is stirred either by the puddler or his helper with various implements until the iron "sinks," when the dross is drawn off by tapping, after which the puddler slowly forms it into a ball, weighing about 100 lbs., relieving it of whatever dross he can at the same time. When in proper condition it is taken out and dragged on an iron run-way to the trip hammer, still in a red-hot state, where it goes through a process called shingling. The hammer weighs about seven tons, and is operated by an immense iron shaft attached to the largest water wheel, on which there is an immense iron ring, known as the "cambring," the ring and shaft weighing seven tons respectively. There are four large cogs on this ring at equal distances apart, which raise the hammer to a certain height and let it fall upon the ball of iron beneath, by which whatever dross there may be left in it after the puddling is beaten out. Those who work at the hammer are called Shinglers, and when at work they are clad in a thin iron armor, with a fine wire sieve over the face to prevent their being burned by the millions of sparks which fly from beneath

the hammer at each ponderous blow. They remind one very forcibly of the days of Knight-errantry. Near the hammer there is a large iron wheel, about 15 feet in diameter, known as the "squeezers," which, if the hammer breaks down, is used in its place. It lays on its side and revolves inside of an immensely powerful round iron frame. There is a space perhaps a foot in width between the wheel and the frame—that is, at one side of it, which gradually tapers off as it nears the place of entrance and allows the ball of iron, which has been placed in the large aperture, to drop out after having been squeezed around its entire circumference, the motion of the wheel carrying it along, and the space gradually narrowing, it squeezes the dross out as well as though it had been under the hammer. From the hammer it is taken to the rolls and rolled into various sized bars, then it is cut up, re-heated and passed through a train of rolls until the desired size is obtained.

There are large blast pipes attached to each furnace to expedite the fusion of the metals. There is a powerful rotary pump attached to the main water wheel in case of fire, and in addition they have a small hand engine.

We are indebted to Mr. John Simmons, Mr. Wm. Mulligan and Capt. O. T. Simmons for much of the above information.

—o—

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

That of the Sheffield Paper Mills was taken from the coal runway on Field's dock, at the north side of of the creek, and shows that institution most advantageously.

That of the Iron Works was taken from Mynders' Mill, and is a most striking picture, showing a portion of the new bridge—the falls in full action. The old mill and Mount Marion in the distance.

That of the title page explains itself.

J. B. SHEFFIELD & SON'S PAPER MILLS.

In the fall of 1825 Henry Barclay, the founder of Saugerties, erected the original mill on the site of the above named mills, and in October, 1827, it was put in operation. In 1851 Mr. J. B. Sheffield and Norman White rented the mill of Henry Barclay up to some time in '57, when they bought it, the firm being known as J. B. Sheffield & Co. In '67 Mr. Sheffield bought Mr. White's interest and re-built the entire mill. In February, 1866, Mr. Wm. R. Sheffield, son of Mr. J. B. Sheffield, became associated in the business with him, and since the fire in '72 the mill has been under his able and efficient management. The mill, which was a wooden structure, was totally destroyed by fire July 19th, 1872. It was supposed to have caught from a gas jet in the finishing room. It was re-built in the remarkably short space of seven months, during which time nearly 1,000,000 brick were laid, and several manufacturing establishments were kept at work night and day making the new machinery, some of which is very expensive, and even elegant, the paper machine alone costing \$20,000. Since the mill has again started the hands have all been kept at work, there being no reduction in force, even through the panic. They employ 60 men and 90 girls, and manufacture about 1,000 tons of paper per year.

As will be seen by reference to our illustration, the building is an imposing brick structure, of three stories and a peak, with two large wings with slate roofs. The main building is 42 by 150 feet, and the wings each 110 feet long, one of them being 33 feet wide and the other 42. The ceilings

are about 14 feet high throughout, making the rooms very airy and pleasant for the workmen, and are besides well ventilated by numerous windows. The motive power is furnished by four Leffell turbine water wheels; one of 40 inches, one of 26½, and two of 15¼. These wheels give 300-horse power. The water supply is practically inexhaustible. The water used for cleansing is furnished by a spring one and a half miles away, and is brought to the mill by a large pipe and stored in a reservoir eight feet deep and 60 feet square, which holds 600,000 gallons. The water is very clear, and affords a striking contrast to that of the Esopus, which at times is quite muddy. The mill uses four tons of rags daily, one-third of them linen, which are bought abroad, and the other two-thirds cotton, which are bought principally in the middle and western portions of the state. The rags are received in the upper story of one of the wings, and sent into the next room, in which a large force of women are at work sorting and separating them, having first passed through a dusting machine. They are then put through a couple of cutting machines, which chop them into small pieces. From these machines they are carried on an endless belt through another dusting machine, which blows an incredible amount of dirt out of them, ten per cent. of the weight of the cleansed rags brought in the mill proving dust, and there is 10 to 15 per cent. more of waste, rubbish, &c. The rags are then dropped into two immense rotary boilers. They are each 6 feet by 16, and will hold three tons of rags, from which, by the aid of steam and a little lime and soda ash, they loosen the dirt. The

pressure of steam is only 38 pounds. The rags come out quite dark, and are tumbled into two washers, into which constant streams of clean fresh water are kept running. The rags are kept circulating around the washer, passing through a beating roller, which picks them apart. They then pass under another machine, which presses them down and expels the dirty water. The rags are then dropped from the washers, after being washed six hours, into huge cement chests, and covered with chloride of lime, and left to bleach for a week. The resources of the establishment are so great that the contents of 144 washers can be kept bleaching at one time. The bleached rags are then put into the tanks for beating into pulp and coloring, for which latter Prussian Ultramarine and Carmine are used; chemicals are also added. The pulp is then placed into a large tank and mixed with a large quantity of water, and then fed to the paper machine. It is so thin when it pours down on the machine that only experienced eyes can tell it is anything but water. The water is added so largely in order to spread it out evenly. As it passes along it flows over a Foudrinier wire, which lets the water out, and after passing over a roller is soon converted into paper.

The paper machine is a magnificent affair, a hundred feet long, very finely finished and complete in its operation. The stream of paper is eighty-four inches wide, and after passing the "dandy roll," which imparts the water mark, goes over about 400 feet of rollers before it reaches the cutters, which it does in about five minutes. Unlike some paper process this is dried on the machine.

After leaving the machine the paper goes

into the calender room, where 9 calenders, attended each by two girls, are steadily at work. The calender machines are composed of six rollers, half of them paper rollers and the other half chilled iron. The ruling machines are in the same room. The paper then passes into the packing room above, where it is assorted into perfect, medium and ordinary, counted in quires, folded, pressed, stamped, wrapped and cased. Some of the handsomest young ladies in our village are employed in these departments.

It requires a capital of \$300,000 to run it. The machinery is of the finest kind, over \$75,000 having been expended in this line since the fire. The firm employ no agents, but sell their paper direct from the mill.

The *Rondout Freeman*, in an article, descriptive of this mill, published some two years ago, and to which we are largely indebted for this article, says, and very truly, too, that "No firm in the country is more highly respected than J. B. Sheffield & Son, their probity, square dealing and enterprise being proverbial. Their paper sells all over the country, and has a good reputation. The firm are also noted for their kindness to their employees, and to the village of Saugerties the mill is such a substantial prop that its destruction by fire was considered a public calamity."

The manufacturing part of the establishment is run night and day, but the packing room, in which are a large number of hands, is run in the day time, except when specially busy.

On the 7th day of February, 1857, at about 9 o'clock at night, the dam was carried away by the ice during a freshet. The mills, of course, were compelled to shut down until it was re-built. Prior to this the entire water privilege belonged to the paper mill, but by an arrangement made between the Iron and Paper mill owners the former re-built it, and both own a half interest at present.

To Mr. W. R. Sheffield we would return many thanks for kindness in furnishing us much of the above information.

The Pearl.

VOL. I.

SAUGERTIES, AUGUST, 1875.

No. 8.



TOWER ON MT. AIRY.

THE PEARL.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

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Printed at the Daily Freeman Office, Kingston, N. Y.

THE FERRY ROUTE BETWEEN SAUGERTIES AND TIVOLI.

The first method of crossing the Hudson between the above mentioned places, of which we can find any trace, was a scow ferry, which was run by the great-great-grandfather of Wm. M. Brink, of this village, in about 1800, from where the latter named gentleman's farm now touches the water's edge—directly across to the old Livingston dock.

About 1810 a man by the name of Wm. McCaffry ran a small boat for passengers and a scow for horses and wagons from the old Overbaugh farm—now owned by Dr. G. R. Spaulding—across to where the ferry now lands. Two men usually managed it. If you came to one of the landings and the boats happened to be on the opposite side you could bring the sleepy ferryman over by vigorously blowing a horn hanging in a tree near by.

About 1828 James Outwater, of Tivoli, commenced running a four-horse ferry boat, which landed at Burhans & Brainard's old dock, opposite the Ulster Iron Works. Daniel Ackley ran her for Outwater. After this Outwater put on a two-horse ferry, which was run by John I. Coon. This was succeeded by a small side-wheel steam ferry boat, called the "Jack Dowling," which was run by John I. Coon, also. The Dowling gave out in a short time, and was replaced by a two-horse boat, which was run by the same gentleman. Edward Lavery and brother bought her, after which she passed into the hands of a company composed of Major Overbaugh, R. N. Issacs, James Outwater and Wm. Burt. She was run by John H. Coon, who is now living in this village at the advanced age of eighty-three, and to whom we are indebted for the greater portion of the above information.

On Monday, the 8th of September, 1851, the steam ferry Chelsa was put on the route by James Outwater, and commenced making regular trips, connecting with all trains on the Hudson River R.R., which was completed on the 8th of the previous month. She was first run by one Capt. Ogden; afterwards by Capt. Wm. H. Wilcox, who was succeeded by Robert A. Snyder and Alexander Hauver. When the dam gave way in '57 she was torn from her moorings at midnight and sunk just east of the Magazine dock, where she filled with sand, and afterwards was torn to pieces, as they were unable to raise her. After this they were without a ferry here for one season. In '59 the Fields Bros. bought the "Black Maria" and ran her up to '60 when she was called the "Fanny Fern." She was taken off the

route that year and torn up. They replaced her that same year with the "Stella," but having been christened "Air Line" they were compelled by a law put in force by the government at the breaking out of the war to restore the latter name. T. J. Barritt bought her that year, and sold her in '64 to H. L. Finger, who sold her to the Hon. Robt. A. Snyder in '69. He is still running her, and out of the six seasons which he has managed her she has not missed a single train, unless laid up by a break of some kind, of which she has been remarkably free from until her shaft broke the first of this month, August, 1875.

On our 60th page we give a photograph of the "Air Line."

—o—

MOUNT AIRY.

Mount Airy is situated about four miles from Saugerties, in a northwesterly direction, in the village of Quarryville.

It is easy of access, the rise being very gradual and the roads fine. On the mountain they are laid out to the very best advantage. We visited this pretty spot last summer, and shall never forget the beautiful view which unfolded itself at our feet as we emerged from the woods and drove out on the brow of the mountain. It reminded us very forcibly of the view which bursts upon you like the sun from behind the clouds after a storm, as you step from the hallway out upon the piazza at the old Catskill House. It is a view which no human mind can comprehend, and which makes the vanity and pride with which man is filled take wing, and which causes him to realize fully his own insignificance.

Saugerties can be seen plainly, many buildings being visible to the naked eye, as is Catskill, Hudson, Kingston and the White and Green Mountains.

The trees are large and principally pines, which offer plenty of shady nooks for those whose hearts are young, happy, light and free.

A platform for dancing, good substantial outhouses, and a tower 60 feet high, of which we give a view on our title page, have been erected by Mr. Samuel Hommell, the gentlemanly proprietor and owner. He intends to put up a small hotel there for summer boarders, and there is but little doubt that, if it is properly managed, his most sanguine expectations will be fully realized.

The tower is situated on the highest point on the mountain, and when on its top you are far above the trees, and from every point of the compass you have an unobstructed view of the surrounding country, and the entire range of Catskills.

—o—

TRANSPORTATION BETWEEN SAUGERTIES AND NEW YORK CITY.

The first method of carrying freight and passengers between Saugerties and New York City was with sailing vessels. Mr. Wm. F. Russell tells us that he can recollect well when they carried horses, cows and other live stock on their decks, forward of the mast, and to keep them from getting overboard they were strapped fast, and whenever they shipped a sea the poor brutes would get a ducking.

The first steamboat that plied between this port and New York was the C. Vander-



THE AIR LINE.



THE ANSONIA.

bilt. This was in the summer of 1837. She was under the command of Capt. John Ketcham; Steward, Wm. H. Wilcox; Bar-keeper, Abram Banks.

In 1839 John Elting, of Barrytown, brought the steamer Congress here. Captain, Wm. H. Wilcox; Pilot, David Lampman. She made two trips a week.

In the spring of 1840 the staunch old Robert L. Stevens was brought here. She was owned by Crooke & Fowks, of New York, Gregory & Hunt, of Poughkeepsie, John Elting, of Barrytown, Judge Rexford and Wm. T. Shultz. The latter named gentleman was Captain of her also; Pilot, David Lampman. Wm. F. Russell and E. J. MacCarty were their agents here. She ran in 1841-2, and part of the season of '43, when she was taken to New Rochelle, where, by some accident, she was run on the rocks, knocking a hole some thirty feet long in her, and sunk. There were about three hundred people on board at the time. Fortunately, however, none were drowned. Crooke & Fowks raised and re-built her that fall. In 1844 Robert L. Maybee and George Lorillard bought and brought her back here. Captain, R. L. Maybee; Pilot, David Lampman. She ran here that season; but the next season, '45, she ran from Albany to New York as opposition to the People's Line, when her engine gave out. After this was repaired she ran to the fishing banks for about 90 days, and in September was brought back to Saugerties. During her absence the steamers Legislature and Mutual Safety ran in here. In '45 Capt. John Fream purchased and ran her here from that time up to 1852, when he sold her to Capt. Absalom Anderson, who ran her here until

'54, when he sold her to his brother, Capt. Chas. Anderson, who ran her to the fishing banks. From 1850 up to the time she left here James Sickels was pilot of her.

In 1854 Capt. Absalom Anderson brought the Tom Powell here. James Sickels, pilot.

Captain Chas. Anderson brought the Robert L. Stevens back here in '55 and ran her up to the fall of '57. James Sickels, pilot.

In 1858 Capt. Chas. Anderson brought the Wm. F. Russell here. Pilot, James Sickels. Ran her here in '59 and part of '60, when he sold her to Wm. Ryebold, of Philadelphia, who ran her as a transport south during our late rebellion; she is now owned and run by the same gentleman on the Delaware River, under her original name, however, Charlotta Vanderbilt. The balance of the season in which she was sold was run by the Naushon.

In 1861 we were without a steamer here. Silver & Frame ran a barge here, however, called the John I. Hasket, under the command of John Osterhoudt.

In '62 the route was filled by the Norwalk and Naushon.

In May, '63, the Rip Van Winkle was brought here by Simmons & Co. Captain, John Osterhoudt; Pilot, James Sickels.

In '64 the Monitor, owned by George H. Powell, of Hudson, ran here for a short time only.

In '65 the Saugerties Transportation Co. was formed, Messrs. Battell & Renwick owning the controlling interest. They purchased the steamer Ansonia,—Captain, John Osterhoudt; James Sickles, pilot, which is now running here, and of which we give an illustration on our 61st page.

AN INCIDENT IN CONNECTION WITH THE BURNING OF KINGSTON IN 1777.

Lossing, in his Field Book of the Revolution, tells us that "a flying squadron of light frigates, under Sir James Wallace, bearing three thousand six hundred men, under the command of General Vaughan, sailed up the river. They were instructed to scatter desolation in their track, and well did they perform their mission; every vessel upon the river was burned or otherwise destroyed; the houses of known Whigs, such as Henry Livingston, at Poughkeepsie, were fired upon from the ships, and small parties landing from the vessels, desolated neighborhoods with fire and sword."

They landed at Kingston on the 13th day of October, 1777, and laid almost every house in ashes.

On the receipt of the news at Saugerties one Peter Post, grandfather of the gentleman by that name who resides here, was at that time engaged in running a sloop between Rondout, then known as the Strand, and Lonanburg, now Athens. He placed his family and moveable household goods on his vessel and sailed for Albany to escape the threatened danger from the hands of the marauding British. When he arrived there he learned of Burgoyne's surrender, and returned soon afterward. Burgoyne surrendered on the 17th of that month.

The night after Kingston was burned a British frigate came up as far as Saugerties and burned a brig that lay at anchor there. Another frigate sailed up as far as West Camp about the same time, and learning of Burgoyne's surrender skedaddled back.

LIST OF OFFICERS ELECTED AT THE FIRST TOWN MEETING HELD IN SAUGERTIES APRIL 16th, 1811.

(Taken from the Town Clerk's Records.)

TOWN OF SAUGERTIES, {
Ulster County. }

At the first annual Town Meeting, held at the house of Christian Fiero, in said town of Saugerties, in compliance with the act entitled "An act to divide the town of Kingston," passed April 5th, 1811, Benjamin Peck was chosen inspector of said election.

The following persons were duly elected town officers, viz:

John Kiersted, Supervisor.

Andrew Brink, Town Clerk.

Benjamin Snyder, Hezekiah Wynkoop, Overseers of the Poor.

Cornelius Wynkoop, John T. Schoonmaker, Samuel Post, Assessors.

Peter P. Post, Jonah Valck, Abraham Wolven, Commissioners of Highways.

Elisha Snyder, Collector.

Issac Myer, Matthew DuBois, William Valck, Constables.

Peter Schoonmaker, Andrew McFarlen, Fence Viewers.

Tjerek Myer, Pound Master.

The above persons were duly elected this 16th day of April, 1811.

BENJAMIN PECK, Inspector.

I do certify the above to be a true copy from the original.

A. BRINK, Town Clerk.

CORRECTIONS.

In our article on the Ulster Iron Works in the July number the following sentence occurs; "The furnace is lined with ore to prevent their being burned through." It should have read *The furnaces are lined with ore to prevent their being burned through.*

In our article on Illustrations, in the same number, we state that the photograph of the Ulster Iron Works was made from "Mynders' Mill." It should have read *Mynders' Hill.*

The former was an oversight on our part, and the latter a typographical error, which our little work has been quite remarkably free from thus far. Mistakes will occur, it seems, in the best regulated families. This is not egotism.



Garret Mynderse
August 17th 1871

GARRET MYNDERSE.

(Fac-simile of his handwriting, and Sketch made by Leon Barritt).

The subject of this sketch was born in this village, in the old stone house now occupied by his grandson, Mr. Fred. T. Russell, on the banks of the Hudson, Nov. 10th, 1776, and which building is supposed to have been built by his grandfather, Myndert Mynderse, in 1743. He died May 22d, 1874, at the residence of his only surviving child, Mrs. Henry P. Heermans, in this village, aged 97 years, 6 months and 11 days. According to the time-honored custom of our country on the death of an aged resident the church of which he was a member—the Congregational—announced his death by tolling its bell ninety-eight times. He was the oldest person, with one exception perhaps, at the time of his death, in town.

There are 29 of his descendents now living, viz.: 1 daughter, 1 daughter-in-law, 6 grandchildren and 22 great-grandchildren.

His remains were interred in our village cemetery on the Sunday following his

death. The funeral took place from the Congregational Church, which was crowded to overflow. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Jos. Danielson, from Job V., 26, after which the Rev. Mr. Cobb paid a brief tribute to his memory.

The Rev. Jos. Danielson, in an article published in the *Saugerties Telegraph* of May 29th, 1874, speaks as follows of Mr. Mynderse:

"The year of the Declaration of Independence found him an infant. Seven years afterwards he witnessed, as he distinctly remembered to his dying day, the firing of an old cannon on Jane street in honor of the successful termination of the war of Independence. He was twenty-three years old when Washington died, and must, therefore, have been familiar with the recent scenes of the Revolution, and with the faces of many of the veterans who fought for freedom. He remembered when the first railroad was built in our country, and saw the first steamer that sailed up the Hudson. At his father's death he became heir, with his brother, to a number of slaves, which were then regarded as legitimate property even here in the North."

It is a remarkable fact that with his death the name Mynderse passes away.

He was a remarkably moral and conscientious man.

In personal habits "Uncle Garret" was a fine example of what it is to grow old gracefully. He was active and yet gentle. None were ever more patient than he. His mental faculties were clear to the very last. Unlike so many aged people he was free from peevishness and fault-finding. To all about him his presence was agreeable. He did not smoke nor chew, nor take snuff. His example and voice were ever for temperance, and one of the last acts of his life was to sign, with his own hand, the recent petition to the Board of Excise in our village for the granting of no licenses.

The assertion was only partially correct that the family to which Mr. Mynderse belonged were not noted for their longevity, for several bearing his name attained to extreme old age. It is true, however, that his immediate ancestors passed a comparatively short life, his father dying at 32, and his mother at 53.

"Withered and shaken,
What can an old man do but die?"

The Pearl.

VOL. I.

SAUGERTIES, SEPTEMBER, 1875.

No. 9.



"MARTIN'S HOTEL,"
AT GLASCO.

THE PEARL.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
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Proprietors.


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P. O. Box 387, Saugerties, New York.

 N. B.—Back numbers constantly on hand.

N. B. Any person having information that would be valuable to a work of this kind, will confer a favor by putting us in possession of the facts.

Printed at the Daily Freeman Office, Kingston, N. Y.

LIST OF SOLDIERS FROM THE TOWN OF SAUGERTIES

*Who served in the Fifteenth Regiment Engineers,
Companies F and E.*

This regiment was originally organized as an infantry regiment in New York city, to serve two years. It was changed to an engineer regiment in 1862. The original members were mustered out on expiration of term of service, and the veterans and recruits retained in service until June 18th, 1865, when mustered out in accordance with orders from the War Department.

LIEUTENANTS—Nelson E. Lindsley, promoted from 120th Regiment, N. Y. V.; Philander S. Wickham, enlisted as a private Aug. 29th, 1864, promoted to Sergeant Oct. 10th, 1864, promoted to Lieutenant Jan. 29th, 1865.

CORPORALS—Charles F. Van Keuren, Oscar Slater.

ARTIFICERS—Andrew Brink, John Burns,

James E. Canfield, John Miller, Abram A. Post, George Ricks, Michael Shields, Chas. Turner, Gaius Van Steenburgh, Alford Van Steenburgh, Levi Whitaker, James Fosmire, died with typhoid fever at City Point, Nov. 5th, 1864, Wm. Plass, died with typhoid fever at City Point, Nov. 12th, 1864, Abram Whispel, died with consumption at City Point, Nov. 7th, 1864.

PRIVATES—Stephen Becker, John Marcus, John Miles, John Stickles, Abram Snyder, Joshua Snyder, John Schoonmaker.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS 15TH REGIMENT ENGINEERS, ARTIFICERS—Alva Wickham, Acting Sergeant, in charge, Wm. F. Van Voris, Acting Commissary Sergeant, John S. Smith.

COMPANY E—ORDERLY SERGEANT—Chauncy Lewis.

SERGEANTS—Isaac Griffis, Ogden Lindsley, Edwin Ackert.

CORPORALS—William H. Carle, James Myers.

PRIVATES—Michael Arnold, Christian Brown, Alexander Brewer, Alvin P. Brewer, Abraham Carn, Peter Carn, Charles Cole, Hiram Carle, died, David H. Cole, John L. Decker, Matthew B. DuBois, George M. Fogel, Motts Filand, Larry Fahy, Levi Francis, Alanson Garrison, Wm. R. Garrison, Stephen R. Graham, Jas. H. Hopkins, Levi S. Hommell, Alfred Hommell, Albert Hommell, Franklin Hommell, Patrick Hughes, Peter Hoff, died, Philip H. Link, Thomas J. Myers, Warren Myers, Josiah Minkler, John Marcus, Sr., Jacob D. Morris, Robert Orr, Francis Roach, Joseph Seifts, Joshua Schoonmaker, Rufus E. Schoonmaker, Emory Teetsell, Edwin Wolcott, Joseph Wollen, Benjamin Wase, Frederick Zeigler.

CO. G, 120th REGIMENT, NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Organized at Saugerties, Ulster Co., N. Y., August, 1862. Mustered into U. S. Service at Kingston, Ulster Co., N. Y., Aug. 22, 1862.

(Compiled from the original roll.)

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.—Colonel, Geo. H. Sharpe*, appointed Brevet-Brigadier-General and A. A. Provost Marshal, Army of Potomac; Lieutenant-Colonel, Abraham L. Lockwood; Major, Walter F. Scott; Surgeon, Warren Van Steenburgh; Chaplain, Henry Hopkins; Assistant Surgeon, ——— Ackley; Adjutant, Edward McCarthy Russell, wounded at Gettysburg July 2d, 1863; Quartermaster, Uriah P. Coffin.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.—Sergeant-Major, Philip McDonough*, wounded March 25th, 1865; Commissary-Sergeant, James R. Tappan; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Joseph F. Josebury; Hospital Steward, Joseph Keyser.

COMPANY OFFICERS.—Ira Swart, Captain, promoted to Corporal Aug. 31, 1862, to Sergeant Feb. 3, 1863, to Second Lieutenant June 24, 1864, First Lieutenant Dec. 31, 1864, to Captain Feb. 4, 1865; Warren Kemble, First Lieutenant, promoted to Sergeant Feb. 20, 1863, to Second Lieutenant Dec. 1, 1864, to First Lieutenant Feb. 4, 1865; John S. Moffatt, Second Lieutenant, promoted to Second Lieutenant Feb. 4, 1865, from Sergeant.

ORDERLY SERGEANT.—Marcellus H. Wygant, promoted to First Sergeant from Sergeant April 1, 1865, wounded March 3, 1865.

SERGEANTS.—George Tate*†, June, 1864; Henry Reynolds*†, missing in action March

25, 1865; Jacob Lyons*†, wounded March 31, 1865; Hacialiah B. Deyo, promoted from Corporal to Sergeant April 1, 1865.

CORPORALS.—Paul S. Teetsell, missing in action Oct. 10, 1863, at James City; Jeremiah Tetsell, promoted to Corporal; Abraham V. Browman*†; Wm. H. Smith†; Patrick Howley†; John C. Wolven, promoted to Corporal April 1, 1865; David W. Hommell, promoted to Corporal April 1, 1865; Ethan Wolven, promoted to Corporal April 1, 1865.

MUSICIANS.—Albert Straub, Fifer; Geo. W. Van Hoosen, Drummer.

FORMER OFFICERS—COMMISSIONED AND NON-COMMISSIONED.—Captain, Walter F. Scott, promoted to Major; First Lieutenant, Ed. McC. Russell, promoted to Adjutant; Second Lieutenant, James A. Hyde, promoted to Captain of Company A; Second Lieutenant, Jason Carle, killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.

PRIVATEs.—Thomas J. Averill†; Stephen Bleecker, wounded at Wilderness May 6, 1864; Lewis C. Bevier; Francis J. Burrell, wounded at Tolopotomy May 31, 1864; Sylvester Burrell; Milo V. Bailey*†, June 23, 1864; Frank Barrows†; John Bourn†; Edward Bouyer†; Philip Burleigh†, missing in action Oct. 27, 1864; William H. Barrett, missing in action at James City Oct. 10, 1863; Lawrence Callen; Archibald Calhoun; Geo. E. Carwright, wounded March 25, 1865; Edwin Chapman†, missing in action March 31, 1865; Lawrence Carle, missing in action at James City, Va., Oct. 10, 1863; Lewis M. Dillon, wounded at Gettysburg July 2, 1863; John H. Dunagan; Patrick Deswald*†; John F. Duryea*†; William Dunn*†; Gotlieb Erri-



ST. MARY'S R. C. CHURCH,
FROM THE STEAMBOAT WHARF.



GLENERIE FALLS,
FROM ROAD TO KINGSTON.

son†; Charles E. Frazine†; Geo. Fleshert†; Orrin L. Gatchell†; George M. Griffin; Philip Hassenger; Samuel M. Horton; Francis E. Harris†; Wm. J. Holt†, deserter; Geo. Horn†; John H. Holenbeck, missing in action Oct. 10, 1863, at James City; Charles Johnson, wounded Nov. 6, 1864; William Johnson†, D. B.; George Johnson†, D. B.; Thomas C. Jones†; Jas. Keenan*†; Joseph Laughlin*†; Philip Lutze*†; Joseph Moe; Simon Motts, recruit, enlisted Jan. 1, 1864, wounded; Walter P. Mullett†; Hugh McGuire*†; Christopher C. Mower, missing in action at James City Oct. 10, 1863; Patrick Noonan*†; George O'Durrell; David Reese; Marquis D. L. Rose; Frank L. Richardson†; Charles F. Richardson*†; John H. Rose*†; Paul Snyder, missing in action March 25, 1865; Abraham Shader; John Shader; George E. Smith; David W. Schoonmaker, wounded July 2, 1863; Levi Shaw, recruit, enlisted Dec. 30, 1863; Charles Skidmore†; Jacob Smith*†; Robt. W. Sickler, missing in action at James City, Oct. 10, 1863; Lorenzo Taylor; Jeremiah H. Teetsell; Peter J. Teetsell, wounded May 31, 1864; James W. Teetsell, recruit, enlisted Jan. 2, 1864; Frank L. Thompson†; Henry V. Trask; Abram Tobias, missing in action at James City Oct. 10, 1863; James R. Walker, recruit, enlisted Jan. 4, 1864, wounded May 6, 1864; Chas. Wilson†; Sidney Wilson†; Patrick Ward*†; Samuel G. Wilber, missing in action at James City Oct. 10, 1863; Geo. E. Youngs; John V. B. Youngs.

FORMER MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY.—
First Sergeant, Geo. L. Smith, killed at Gettysburg July 2, 1863; First Sergeant, Silas W. Deyo, promoted from Sergeant to

First Sergeant June 24, 1864, and to Second Lieutenant, Co. D, Dec. 31, 1864; First Sergeant, Samuel Syme†, killed March 25, 1865; Sergeant, Frederick L. Fiero, reduced to ranks and deserted; Sergeant, John H. Edwards, killed May 31, 1864; Corporal, Joseph Reynolds, promoted to Sergeant and killed Feb. 5, 1865; Corporal, George Schmitt, wounded at Gettysburg and discharged; Corporal, Dennis Felten, killed at Gettysburg July 2, 1863; Drummer, Cyrus Hanks, killed Oct. 5, 1864; Hoxie Adams, transferred to V. R. C.; Isaac W. Barber, killed at Mine Run Nov. 27, 1863; Alfred P. Bugbee†, killed Oct. 19, 1864; Geo. W. Cole, discharged Feb. 5, 1863; Lewis Coe, discharged Feb. 23, 1863; Charles W. DuBoise, missing at Gettysburg July 2, 1863; Wm. Dillion*†, killed Oct. 27, 1864; Henry Fisher, transferred to V. R. C. April 6, 1864; Albert E. Geoutches, transferred to V. R. C. April 6, 1864; Ralph P. Howe†, discharged Jan. 7, 1865, lost a leg at Petersburg; Edward Hussey*†, killed Oct. 27, 1864; Wm. H. Johnson, killed at Gettysburg July 2, 1863; Edward Kelley, killed at Gettysburg July 2, 1863; Michael Kennedy, deserted Aug. 19, 1862; Chancy Lewis, discharged Dec. 10, 1863; Peter Mullen, transferred to V. R. C. Dec. 12, 1864; Wm. C. Mynard, died near Falmouth Feb. 23, 1863; John McGuire, died near Falmouth Feb. 23, 1863; Manassa Newkirk, killed at Gettysburg July 2, 1863; Adam H. Neil, killed at Mine Run Nov. 27, 1863; Lewis Neil, discharged Nov. 21, 1862; William O. Neil*†, discharged March 27, 1865, lost an arm Oct. 23, 1864; George E. Purdy, discharged Jan. 16, 1863; Herman Plass, died in prison in Georgia; Joseph

C. Palmateer, discharged Feb. 23, 1864, D. B.; Peter Quinlin, died in prison at Richmond, Va.; John W. Ryder†, killed March 25, 1865; Chas. Snyder, discharged Feb. 9, 1863; Lewis Shultis, discharged Feb. 9, 1863; Peter W. Teetsell, died April 5, 1863; James H. Teetsell, died of wounds received Oct. 5, 1864; Solomon Teetsell, killed at Gettysburg July 2, 1863; Abram Turck, discharged Aug. 9, 1865; Elijah Van Aken, lost an arm at Gettysburg July 2, 1863; James H. Van DeVoort, deserted from U. S. G. Hospital, a D. B.; James W. Winans, transferred to V. R. C.; E. H. Winters, discharged March 12, 1864; W. H. Winters, discharged April 30, 1864; F. R. Willis, discharged Jan. 16, 1863; Sheldon B. Whitaker, died of wounds received at Petersburg; Peter W. Youngs, died April 5, 1864.

FORMER FIELD AND STAFF.—Lieutenant-Colonel, C. D. Westbrook, wounded July 2, 1863; Lieutenant-Colonel, J. R. Tappen, discharged Dec., 1864, term of service having expired; Surgeon, J. D. Cuyler, died; Chaplain, Hartwell; Assistant Surgeon, John N. Miller, promoted to Surgeon, and transferred to 81st N. Y. V. March, 1865; Adjutant, S. O. Tuthill, discharged; Surgeon, Van Hovenburgh, discharged.

FORMER NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.—Sergeant-Major, Albert Carr, promoted to First Lieutenant, Co. I; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Geo. P. Barber, promoted to First Lieutenant, Co. K; Commissary-Sergeant, James Cockburn, promoted to Second Lieutenant, Co. H; Drum Major, August Goeller, mustered out; Hospital Steward, J. D. Keyser.

ENGAGEMENTS.—Fredricksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; Chancellorsville, May 2 and 3, 1863; Gettysburg, July 2 and 3, 1863; Wapping Heights, July 23, 1863; James City, Oct. 10, 1863; Kelley's Ford, Nov. 6, 1863; Payne's Farm, Nov. 27, 1863; Mine Run, Nov. 27, 1863; Wilderness, May 5 and 6, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 10 and 12, 1864; North Anna, May 23 and 24, 1864; Tolopotomy Creek, May 31, 1864; Coal Harbor,

June 5, 1864; Petersburg, June 16, 17 and 18, 1864; Siege of Petersburg; Strawberry Plains, July 27, 1864; Deep Bottom, Aug. 14, 1864; Poplar Grove Church, Oct. 2, 1864; Boydton Plank Road, Oct. 27, 1864, and March 31, 1865; Hatcher's Run, Feb. 5 and March 25, 1865; Amelia Springs, April 6, 1865; Surrender of Lee at Appomattox C. H., April 9, 1865.

The following persons, with one exception, were taken prisoners at James City, and in the above list were marked missing. They were confined in Andersonville: Geo. E. Young, since returned home; Chris. C. Mower, since returned home; Robert W. Sickler, since returned home; John H. Hallenbeck, died there; Lawrence Carle, died there; Paul Snyder, captured at Hatcher's Run, since returned.

†Transferred from 71st N. Y. Vols.

‡Transferred from 72d N. Y. Vols.

*Veterans.

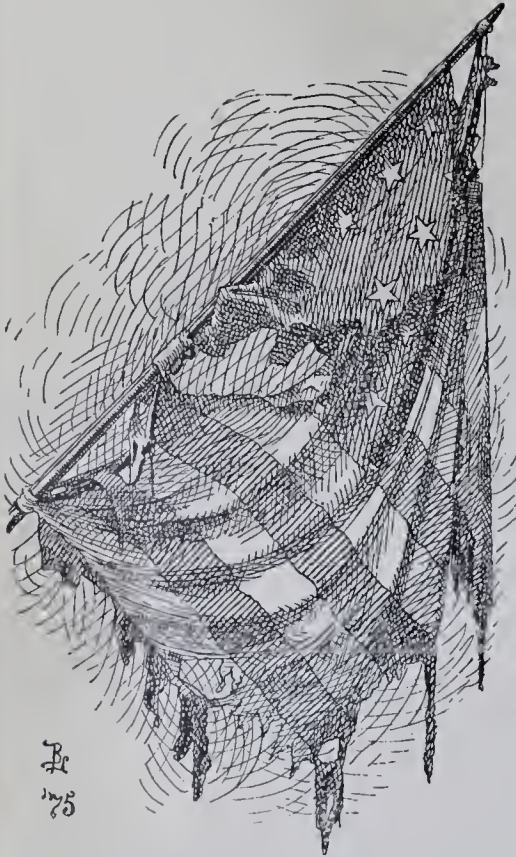
MARTIN'S HOTEL.

On our title page we present a view of the above named well-known and popular resort for Saugerties people.

It is situated on the Kingston road, about two miles from Saugerties, in the village of Glasco. In winter and summer, for many years—in fact, ever since it was built—it has been one of the most popular public houses for pleasure parties in this locality.

It was built by one Van Leuven about 50 years ago; afterward was run by Jonathan Roosa for a short time, when, in 1830, Henry D. Martin, father of the present proprietor, Mr. A. H. Martin, bought and managed it until his death, which occurred some eight years ago. Mr. H. D. Martin established the first post office ever had in that place 33 years before his death, up to which time he was postmaster. A great many alterations and improvements have been made there since it was built, Mr. Martin putting up all of the out-buildings, blacksmith shop, &c., after he bought it.

It is situated in Election District No. 4, and the fall elections are always held there.



FLAG OF THE 120TH REGIMENT, AFTER
THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURGH, JULY
2D AND 3D, 1863.

(Drawn and engraved for *The Pearl*.)

GLENERIE FALLS.

On our sixty-ninth page we present a fine view of the above named falls, taken from the Kingston road. They are very beautiful, and add an attraction to that popular drive, which is not equalled by any in this locality. (See May No., page 39).

They are situated in the pretty little village of Glenerie, about four miles south of Saugerties, and were first known as Whitaker's Falls.

ST. MARY'S R. C. CHURCH.

The view of the above, which we present on our sixty-eighth page, is a fine one. Coming in the creek the beauty of the situation of this house of worship becomes apparent to the most casual observer. The view to be obtained from its portals is a commanding one. Our manufacturing and shipping interests are at its very base, while the little hamlet, Tivoli, nestling on the opposite bank of our beautiful river, and the river itself seems but a step away.

Rev. Father Reiley administered to the wants of this parish for a short time prior to the erection of this edifice, which was built in 1833. It was built by Michael Quigg, of Saugerties, but owing to the many alterations made, was not finished until 1852. Owing to these many alterations it is quite impossible to form any idea of its actual cost; it was in the neighborhood, though, of \$25,000 or \$30,000.

The following named Reverend gentlemen have had charge of this parish from the time the church was built down to the present time, succeeding each other in the following order: Father Smith, Father Miles Maxwell, (died in Rondout,) Father Killbride.

Father Michael Powers, the present incumbent, came here in 1852.

The church will hold about six or seven hundred people, and has about one thousand members, consequently it is too small for their purpose, and before long they will be compelled to enlarge this structure, or build a new one.

We are indebted to Mr. Wm. H. Burns, one of the oldest members of this church, for the above information.

Our view shows at the left a portion of the Sheffield Paper Mills, and a number of coal and iron ore boats lying at the dock of the Ulster Iron Works. Just beyond these boats is Burhans & Brainard's dock, where the old horse ferry boats that plied between Saugerties and Tivoli landed for many years.

The Pearl.

VOL. I.

SAUGERTIES, OCTOBER, 1875.

No. 10.



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

THE PEARL.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

LEON BARRITT AND EDWARD JERNEGAN,
Proprietors.

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THE SAUGERTIES FIRE DEPARTMENT.

As our little hamlet began to expand, after the building of the mills here in 1825, it was found necessary to organize a Fire Department, as we, by reference to the village records, find that

"At a meeting of the Trustees of the village of Ulster, at the house of James Woodruff, on the 4th day of February, 1834—Present, Henry P. Heermans, President pro tem, John Field and Moses Y. Beach (afterwards editor *N. Y. Sun*), it was resolved, and is hereby ordained, that there shall be two fire engine companies organized in said village, to consist of twenty men each. That one company shall be called "Engine Co. No. 1," of the village of Ulster * * *, and that the other engine company shall be distinguished as "Engine and Engine Co. No. 2" for said village of Ulster. The former to be for the use of those on the north and the latter for the use of those on the south side of the Esopus.

And also that there shall be forthwith organized two Hook & Ladder Companies, of ten men each, in said village of Ulster, which are to be distinguished respectively numbers one and two, and like the engines, one to be for the use of those on the north and the other for the use of those on the south side of the Esopus.

It being stipulated that the members of each of the above companies are to reside on the same side of the

creek that their engines or hook and ladder truck belong.

And that there shall be appointed by the Board of Trustees, for the management of said Engine Companies, the following officers, viz.: for each Hook & Ladder Company, one Captain, one Foreman, one Treasurer and one Secretary, who shall be members.

* * * * *

Resolved, That the small shop on George Taylor's lot, south of his dwelling house, on Partition street, be purchased for ten dollars; and that two dollars per year be allowed said Taylor for ground rent for said building to remain on.

Resolved, That the said building be repaired and put in good order to receive the engine No. 1, and that John Fields be authorized to negotiate with G. Taylor, and to put the said building in good order.

Resolved, That Moses Y. Beach be authorized to cause an engine house, number two, on the south side of the creek, to be built, and to negotiate for a site for said building."

On the 4th of March, in the same year, we find the following resolution:

"That nineteen dollars be drawn from the treasury on an order in favor of Abram B. Burhans, which, together with the eleven dollars in the hands of the President * * * * * is to go to him in full payment for building engine house No. 2, on the south side of the Esopus creek, for which the said Burhans has given his receipt for thirty dollars in full."

The engines purchased at this time were very ordinary apparatuses, were very small, and run upon ordinary wagon wheels; in fact, the wheels belonging to one of the engines then purchased are now being used by a lumber dealer in this village, on a one-horse delivery wagon. They were worked by eight men, four on a side, and instead of the brakes being worked up and down, as on the present hand-engines, they were pushed back and forward, upon the same principle that logs are sawed by men at each end of a saw called the cross-cut. They worked very hard, and necessitated a change of hands every few minutes. They carried forty feet of hose, and threw a stream about that distance. The tanks were filled by buckets of water, there being no suction pipes attached to them. When at fires they consequently labored under great disadvantage; notwithstanding which they were remarkably successful in subduing them.

Only one Hook & Ladder Company was organized at this time. It was kept in No. 1's house, on Jane street, and an old gentle-

man tells us, laughingly, that the ladders belonging to it were used by the citizens generally when building, or picking apples. In support of his statement we make the following extract from the village records :

"June 18th, 1839,—Present, Jeremiah Russell, Joseph H. Field, Peter D. Schoonmaker, Samuel Crawford and Ralph Bigelow.

Resolved, That the monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees be held on the first Tuesday of each month, at *early candle light*, at the office of the Clerk of this village, and that the Clerk of this village be required to put up a notice in three of the public places of this village requiring all persons having in their possession any of the ladders belonging to the village to return said ladders to the engine house without delay."

"Feb. 11th, 1840, Trustees removed engine No. 2 from its house on south to north side of the creek, and another fire company is recommended to be raised on north side of creek."

Removed, in all probability, because of neglect of duty on the part of members, as we find some charges laid before the Board of that character a short time prior to the above date.

No. 1's house, after some additions were made, was 12x31 feet in size, one story high, and surmounted by a cupola, erected by contributions of the citizens, which contained a bell weighing 300 lbs. A brass 6-lb. cannon, belonging to the state, was stored there, all of which, except one engine, was destroyed by fire in 1840, supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

We make the following interesting extracts from the village records :

OUR FIRST FIRE WARDENS.

"July 19th, 1832. *Resolved*, That John Field be Fire Warden for the first ward of said village, Henry P. Heermans of the second, Wm. C. DeWitt of the third, James A. Peet of the fourth, and Moses Y. Beach."

OUR FIRST ENGINE COMPANY.

"Aug. 25th, 1834. *Resolved*, That the following named persons be accepted as members of fire engine Co. No. 1, of said village, and that certificates be issued to them of membership : John Bell, Captain ; John C. Burhans, Foreman ; Henry P. Heermans, Treasurer ; Geo. A. Gay, Secretary ; David I. Shafer, Elias Woodruff, Samuel Crawford, Abr. Coon, A. E. Ray, Geo. Bennett, Chas. Wooster, Jason Barker, Joel T. Parsons, Robt. I. Horton, Victor Post, Peter Freer, Jas. Post, Wm. Tappan, Wm. O. Van Steenburgh, Henry Elting, Jr."

OUR FIRST HOOK & LADDER COMPANY.

"Aug. 28th, 1834. List of officers and members of Hook & Ladder Co. No. 1, accepted and approved by the Trustees : Wm. C. Bennett, Captain ; Jacob V. Smedes, Foreman, John W. Wigram, Secretary ; Chas. Hamilton, Treasurer ; Benj. I. Kipp, Philip Pultz, James Taylor, Chas. Hamilton, Wm. Weeks, Peter I. Davis, Henry Houghtaling."

ENGINE COMPANY NO. 2.

"Sept. 5th, 1835. Freeoorn S. Lampert, Captain ; S. N. Shater, Foreman ; W. C. Stansbury, Secretary ; C. McDowel, Treasurer ; Ridley Watts, J. E. Shaffer, Wm. M. Deaderick, Geo. E. Weaver, S. A. Rogers, B. Osborn, Alex. Loyd, Jr., Chas. N. Hommell, Waterman Titus, Martin K. Bridges, T. W. Smedes, Geo. West, Wm. Cook, Ralph Bigelow, T. B. Livingston, H. G. Young."

"Aug. 30th, 1836, J. C. Burhans appointed Captain Engine No. 1, in room of John Bell."

"Sept. 5th, 1837. Engine Co. No. 1 re-organized with J. C. Burhans Captain."

"Feb. 7th, 1840. Peter D. Schoonmaker appointed Captain Engine Co. No. 1, J. C. Burhans having been removed."

The village records from 1841 to 1855 have been lost, consequently we are compelled to trust to the memory of some of our citizens as to when the Rough & Ready Engine, of which we present a photograph on our 76th page, was brought here, as it arrived within those years—supposed to be about '49 or '50. It was built by Jas. Smith, of New York city, at a cost of \$800, and at that time she was considered one of the best hand-engines of her calibre on the Hudson. A one-story brick building was put up for its reception on Russell street. It is the same building which stands there now ; many improvements, however, have been made to it since that time, one story and a cupola having been added. The old bell now hangs in the cupola of Fireman's Hall. The records of the company are also among the missing for this period, so we are unable to give a list of the charter members.

The Empire Engine No. 2 was purchased in 1855, with hose cart and appurtenances, for \$1,000. The building then erected for it, and in which it is now stored, a neat two-story brick house, surmounted by a cupola, containing a bell, cost a trifle over \$800.

CHARTER MEMBERS EMPIRE ENGINE CO. NO. 2.

Jas. A. James, G. B. Matthews, J. E. Simmons, Wm. Hillas, J. H. Jones, Wm. Mitchell, A. Ander-



ROUGH AND READY.



MINNEHAHA.

son, Asel Teft, James Gibson, P. T. Overbaugh, Geo. G. Taylor, John Feathersen, Jas. Cunningham, J. C. Van Buskirk, A. Williams, Wm. H. Raymond, Luke Bird, John Rickwood, J. Spittle, Sam James, Francis Lewis, James Crump, Ed. Simpson, Jos. Fosbrook, Jos. Harrington, W. Lowther, John Berry, Robt. Young, C. E. Cornwell, J. Ennis.

Up to 1855 the Department had been under the charge of the Directors. The question of appointing a Chief Engineer was then agitated, and resulted in the appointment of Thos. J. Barritt to that position, with G. B. Matthews as 1st Assistant and J. H. Coleman as 2d Assistant, to hold office for one year, from Jan. 1st, '56, to Jan. 1st, '57. Since which time the following named gentlemen have held the office of Chief Engineer for the year, or years, set opposite their respective names: C. W. Baker, 1857; A. J. Myer, 1858; Jas. Mains, 1859; Jos. M. Boies, 1860; R. W. Shultis, 1861; Wm. Hanna, 1862; H. D. Laflin, 1863; Isaac Rosepaugh, 1864; B. M. Freligh, 1865; H. D. Laflin, 1866-7; A. J. Myer, 1868; Wm. Mitchell, 1869; A. Teetsell, 1870; Wm. Mitchell, 1871; Lewis Yerger, 1872; B. M. Freligh, 1873-4-5.

There was no regular organized Hose Company here until in May, 1861, a new hose cart having been purchased for Rough & Ready at a cost of \$175. E. McC. Russell then organized Rough & Ready Hose Co. No. 2, with the following members:

Geo. D. Dodd, John Wilson, Chas. DuBois, Chas. H. French, Wm. F. Montross, Jas. H. Morey, Wm. H. Wygant, Abram Turck, Lorenzo DuBois, Ira Swart, Martin B. Hommell, Jas. P. Russell, C. F. Van Keuren, Chas. Gibbs, B. B. Martin, Henry Brink, J. H. Anderson, Geo. K. Snyder and Wm. B. Pollock.

Immediately after the arrival of the Rough's carriage, in 1861, Empire Hose Co. No. 2 was organized with the following members:

John Blow, Jas. Mullen, Wm. Morgan, Hiram Seeley, Jas. Merchant, Thos. Lackey, Thos. McMullen, M. Sherrnan, Caleb Bird, Jas. H. Peck and Alfred Kearney.

In 1864 they purchased, by subscription, their present handsome carriage, and changed the name of the company to Laflin

Hose No. 2, in honor of H. D. Laflin. In 1874 they were disbanded and re-organized.

"Jan. 31, 1857. Petition of Wm. F. Russell and others granted for the organization of a Hook & Ladder Co., a truck, &c., having been purchased and a house erected on Jane street the preceding year, with the following members: A. J. Ketcham, Foreman; Wm. F. Russell, Assistant Foreman; Geo. W. Silver, Treasurer; John Kearney, Secretary; C. F. Sudderly, Geo. Von Mour, J. F. Bookstaver, F. Dodd, F. Gross, G. Burhans, J. L. Montross, E. B. Knight, Gaston Wilbur, Jas. Mains, W. B. DuBois, Nathan Krohn, Ed. Kearney, Ad. Brainard, H. S. Winans, C. N. Hommell, P. D. Schoonmaker, A. Beverly, Wm. A. Post, Benj. Artman, E. J. MacCarthy, Jon. Myer, J. H. Van Keuren, O. T. Simmons, A. Cohen, S. G. Searing, F. L. Laflin, J. Stewart, S. Crawford, Stephen Hoyt, Peter Decker, W. E. Kipp and John Glennon."

The Hook & Ladder house still stands on Jane street. It is a two-story brick building, with basement, which basement was arranged for a lock-up, but never was used for that purpose, to our knowledge. The second story was used by the Board of Directors and the members of the company as a meeting room, and the first, or ground floor, for the truck, &c. It cost \$1,200, and sold for \$1,050 in 1873.

In 1873 our Department was reported in a very poor condition, and the question of a steamer and the building of a Fireman's Hall was agitated, and after no little opposition resulted in the Legislature passing an act Feb. 28th, 1873, authorizing our village to levy a tax of \$8,000, and to sell the house and lot of the Rough & Ready Engine and the house and lot of the Hook & Ladder, and to sell (whenver deemed necessary) the present engines and to appropriate moneys realized from such sales to the purchase of new engines and a house and lot.

Fireman's Hall, an imposing brick structure, 36x56 feet, two stories high, surmounted by a cupola, was then erected on Partition street. It is forty feet to the peak and about twenty more from there to the top of the cupola. The first floor is divided into two apartments, one for the steamer and Rough & Ready, the latter's house having been sold immediately after the completion of this hall, and the other is used for the

Washington Hook & Ladder truck and the hose carts of the Star and Rough & Ready companies. The second floor is laid out into appropriate rooms for the use of the Board of Directors and firemen.

The lot cost \$1,200, and the building \$5,000.

A handsome third-class Clapp & Jones steamer, called the Minnehaha, of which we present a photograph on our seventy-seventh page, was purchased for \$4,000, together with 500 feet of test rubber hose at \$700.

MEMBERS MINNEHAHA, 1875.

I. Rosapough, Foreman; H. C. Bogardus, 1st Assistant; Norman Cunyes, 2d Assistant; L. Fratcher, Treasurer; M. Wolven, Secretary; John A. Terwilliger, Engineer; A. Teetsell, A. Preston, E. Blackwell, I. Swartz, A. Pultz, S. Decker, A. Carnwright, C. E. Quick, J. C. Whiteford, T. B. Keeney, H. Tepe, A. Hanna, J. L. Williams, W. J. Lennon, T. Hanbridge, J. Hardenberg, R. Mosiure, E. Carnwright, A. Harder, A. Knaust, J. Rahm, J. A. Myer, P. Mattice, J. C. Clark, B. Ball, Wm. Rickwood, P. Strong, C. Whitaker, L. Tocket, J. Hodgels, J. Fellows, J. J. Nelligan and Geo. Fields.

Star Hose Co., organized to run with steamer, carrying coal and hose.

John F. Kernon, Foreman; A. W. DeWitt, 1st Assistant; Ed. Myer, 2d Assistant; Albert DeWitt, Treasurer; Jas. Stone, Secretary; Mich. Cox, Representative; John Miller, C. Rappelyea, John Lasher, E. Wolven, G. Yerger, P. Mattice, T. O'Neil, T. Cox, F. Kugleman, F. Miller, H. Osterhoudt, J. Valk, Theo. Turner, W. Hallenbeck, M. Clark, L. Wygant, E. Myer, R. Johnson, J. Row, L. Hassenger, E. Deaderick, E. Whitaker, L. Seifts, W. Burhans, C. Whitaker, T. Riley, I. Sammons, J. Wolven and G. Tymerson.

Our Department is probably one of the best on the Hudson at the present time.

Immediately after the arrival of the R. & R. Engine cisterns were placed at several points on the main streets, their number being increased from time to time in proportion to the growth of the village.

Up to the present time Saugerties has been remarkably free from fires. The most destructive fire we have ever had, probably, being that of Sheffield's Mills in 1872.

We give the following, on good authority, in regard to the Department's early days: An old Dutch foreman of one of our first

hand-engines arose at a meeting of the company and made a motion in regard to some of their affairs. Nobody seconding it he again arose and said "I sackondt dat motion."

—o—

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF ULSTER.

Our title page bears a most excellent view of the above named edifice, which stands at the corner of Mam and Second streets.

The view was taken from opposite the residence of Mr. H. D. Laflin, on Bridge street, and, as will be seen on reference to it, the structure looms up at its head through the elegant maples which adorn each side of this beautiful thoroughfare, in a most pleasing and striking manner.

"It is a beautiful structure of brick, tastefully arched, and wrought in the exact likeness of granite. It opens into a fine chapel in the rear, and is fronted with a handsome tower, which is supplied with a rich-toned bell of twenty-four hundred weight, and the town clock. The main edifice is lighted by ten heavy arched and mullioned windows, with colored glass, and has a richly paneled and stuccoed ceiling, with elaborate pulpit and columnar recess. It is warmed by furnaces beneath, seats six hundred people, and cost nearly fourteen thousand dollars.

In all these regions of the Hudson, originally settled by the Reformers of Holland, their Reformed Dutch Churches (so called) are predominant, their doctrine and government resembling those of the Presbyterians. In 1850 the Central Reformed Dutch Church at Saugerties was worshipping in its former brick edifice, which was twenty-three years old. A part of the church desired a new building in another location, and upon giving assurance (as was understood) that no debt or intrusion should arise to disturb the old premises, the project was allowed to proceed. But the next year it was found that the consistory (or Board of Church officers) had bound the church by contract

for a costly edifice they were erecting, far above the moneys subscribed, and so involving a debt of many thousand dollars ; for the completion of which they were proposing to sell the existing church structure and lecture room, notwithstanding the supposed agreement to the contrary.

Against these procedures a majority of the male members (aside from the pastor) sent in a written protest, and at the next annual election for four of the nine officers the church chose new individuals to oppose the breaking up and sale of the existing establishment. But this left still one majority in the consistory upon the other side ; and not considering themselves, under their form of church government, bound by instructions or expressions thus received from the church, the consistory proceeded to take measures for a sale. But before it could be accomplished another annual election for the other four officers (aside from the pastor) drew near. At this juncture the majority in the existing consistory appealed to the Classis (or higher body of the Reformed Dutch Church) and obtained from them permission to omit holding any election of officers that year, and so continue themselves as officers for another season. Hence, the professed majority of the church had no further means of action, and what they considered their house of worship, with lecture room and grounds, was sold away from them early in 1853.

Imagining that a government which operated thus would be no longer desirable for them they failed to find their way into the new establishment, now finished and *thus* partly paid for, preferring to seek for themselves, and for their children, a new and democratic Christian house.

And so that houseless band, many of them laden with the weight of years, went forth from the long cherished church of their fathers, searching, like the New England Pilgrims, for religious freedom and republican equality. Like those old Puritans, their steps, unguided by any human direction, were providentially led to the Plymouth

Rock ; and all unaided they established a Congregational Church, the first in Ulster County, the second between New York and Albany, to be as a beacon light of gospel liberty, of fraternal equality, and of unsectarian love.

The church was organized May 16th, and was recognized by council June 16th, 1853, consisting of thirty-three members, sixteen of them men, and eight over sixty years of age. Rev. Ray Palmer, D. D., Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and others, performed the services. A Lutheran Church near by was disbanded about this time, and the Congregational Church obtained the use of its house, receiving also several of its members at a later date. The same year was laid the corner stone of the new Congregational Church edifice.

After various supplies of the pulpit Rev. S. B. Goodenow, of Rhode Island, was invited to visit the church on the 13th of May, 1855, and on the 20th was unanimously called to become its pastor. He shortly commenced his labors, and was installed Oct. 16th, Rev. Dr. Palmer, of Albany, preaching the sermon. On the same day the church edifice was dedicated, the discourse being preached by Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D., of New York city."—*Church Book*.

The pulpit has been supplied in the following order since that time :

Rev. S. B. Goodenow, 1855 to 1858, now in Iowa.

Rev. L. C. Lockwood, 1858 to 1859, now in Brooklyn.

Rev. Ed. A. Collier, part of 1860 to 1861, now in Kinderhook.

Rev. Geo. H. Coffee, 1861 to 1865, now practicing law in New Jersey.

Rev. Geo. W. Fisher, 1865 to 1868, now in Peacedale; R. I.

Rev. Geo. W. Martin, 1868 to 1869, died in Colorado some three years ago. Since which time this pastorate has been in charge of the present incumbent—the Rev. Jos. Danielson.

The Pearl.

VOL. I.

SAUGERTIES, NOVEMBER, 1875.

NO. 11.



PORTION OF WASHINGTON AVENUE.

THE PEARL.

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 N. B.—Back numbers constantly on hand.

N. B. Any person having information that would be valuable to a work of this kind, will confer a favor by putting us in possession of the facts.

Printed at the Daily Freeman Office, Kingston, N. Y.

(Saugerties Telegraph, Friday, Nov. 11, 1863.)

THE DRAFT.

The long talked of draft for this congressional district commenced at the Marshal's office in Kingston on Monday last. The wheel containing the names of those subject to the draft was turned by Capt. Mahon, and the drawing therefrom was performed by Henry Van Buren, a blind man. The whole number required from this district was 2006, of which Saugerties had to furnish 257. Below we give a complete list of names of those drawn from this town.

Lawrence Folk, Jas. W. Lewis, Andrew J. Turck, Adam F. Short, Lorenzo D. Baldwin, Jos. W. Fickett, Wm. Wiley, Jacob Rappelyea, Pat. Brown, Wm. D. Pollock, David McDonald, Jacob Snyder, Jr., Jacob Nestlen, Peter McLaughlin, Phineas Myer, Thomas Lawless, Egbert Wolven, Harvey Hanmore, John Killey, David C. Mower,

Willoby Boothman, Chas. F. Field, Henry W. Smith, Jas. A. Ostrom, Wm. H. Fuller, John Kieffer, Mich. Filburn, Chris. Brown, Jacob Schoonmaker, Thos. D. Gardiner, Peter Fowley, John Gallagan, Jas. Van Hovenburgh, Bernard Ward, Geo. Delanoy, Sam'l Rightmyer, Chris. M. Teetsell, John Maloy, Cornelius Legg, Wm. H. Whitaker, Peter More, Sanford H. Cunyes, John Simmons, Jr., Wm. McMullen, Rufus Van Steenburgh, Ed. L. Comfort, Albert Ostrom, Fonda Delanoy, Henry Tepe, John J. Abeel, Conrad Rightmyer, John Davis, Thos. Tracy, David S. Valk, Peter Cantine, Adam Sax, Peter A. Burhans, Jonas L. Mower, Titus Carle, Jacob Dederick, E. A. Preston, Geo. Gay, Wm. H. Smith, Wm. A. Carn, Chancey L. Swart, Lorenzo Sheffer, Earnest Serglamy, John Foiley, Owen Murphy, John McMullen, Jas. Osterhoudt, Patrick Conlon, Lawrence Osterhoudt, Andrew Keeler, Allen Link, Jacob Van Gelder, Mich. Lane, Thos. Moran, Jas. A. Winne, Peter Hendricks, Jr., Jacob Mower, Simon Whitaker, Peter Conlon, Pierce Sweetman, James G. Myer, Egbert Post, Rufus Smith, Matt. Downs, Philo Fuller, Uriah Ackerman, Wm. Moran, John Terwilliger, Conda Fisher, Joshua Lent, Thos. Dunn, Peter Sayle, Godfrey McGee, James Crum, Richard W. Shultons, Sanford Cunyes, Patrick Lavey, Issac Zillman, Jr., Chas. Lasher, Jos. B. Teetsell, Thos. Hemersey, Gustavis Peters, Bernard Seaman, Chas. O'Hara, John H. Hommell, Mich. Cartell, Mich. Scott, Issac H. Colyer, Peter H. Swart, Jas. D. Longendyke, Phelix Clare, Elijah Underhill, Thos. Murphy, Brazil R. Martin, Lewis Hinkle, Wm. H. Whitaker, R. W. Wallace, Stephan Fiero, John W. Lasher, 2d, Peter H. Brink, Calvin Delanoy,

Evert Hermans, Isaiah Wolven, David E. Burton, John H. Myer, Nelson Ingraham, W. E. Van Buskirk, Ephraim McGee, Jacob Sudderly, Thos. Kenney, Stephen Shaw, Wm. T. Braby, Wells Myer, Wm. E. Myer, Thos. Gilman, Benj. Eble, Abm. H. Turck, Issac Griffiths, Joshua Minkler, Obediah Wolven, Wm. M. Wallace, Mich. Devery, Wm. W. Swart, Patrick Keogan, Sam'l D. Whitaker, G. W. Kearney, Wm. Mauterstock, Kneeland Wright, William Corcoran, Benj. Myer, Calvin I. Moe, Bernard Lynch, Wm. P. McIntosh, Ed. M. Felter, Jas. Moor, Eli Whitaker, Jas. H. Fosmyer, Wm. Dixon, John Mitchell, Jr., Jas. Martin, Hezekiah Carle, Jas. Masterson, Norman Low, John W. Schutt, Abm. Myer, John Slaterly, Wm. Lanagan, Peter Parris, Wellington Wallace, Joseph Seamon, Ed. McAdams, Philip Hartman, John Clark, Ed. Bell, Conrad Staphler, John Eleigh, Jas. H. Newkirk, Calvin L. Booth, John Summer, Peter Schoonmaker, Patrick Coffee, John Turck, William Valk, Jas. Corcoran, Ira Wolven, Phil. Link, Henry France, Hiram S. Redden, Sam'l Gay, John Fitzpatrick, Jas. H. Holms, Hiram Turck, Lorenzo D. Potter, Geo. H. Snyder, Charles Conse, Eli Moore, Chas. H. Derby, Phincas Phillips, Winslow Pells, Major Valk, Joel Stewart, Morris Roser, Chauncy Osborn, Chas. Carle, Orin Taylor, Charles Nidick, Cambridge Coon, James Cody, Martin Butzel, Aaron Hammore, Chancey Keiselbrack, John O. Longendyke, Benj. Bear, David Ebel, Judson H. Herrick, Zach. B. Mower, James Russell, John Milley, Thos. McCabe, Wm. P. Hommell, Patrick Kelley, Samuel Hallenbeck, Luther Blackwell, Eugene Lewis, Jcr. Mower, Jr., E. B. Boies, John

Stewart, And. Oschaus, Jas. Riley, Nelson Carle, Ezra Whitaker, Nelson W. Felter, Wm. Cox, And. Low, William R. Manton, Henry Brink, Erastus D. Chipman, David F. Van Aken, John Cox, Issac Whitbeck, Rich. McMullen, Simon Mott, Moses Schoenfeld, Adam H. Knaust, Peter H. Bouck, Peter W. Myer, Wm. Dean, Austin Wolven, John Sage, John Keenor, Peter F. Minkler, Augustus Lasher, Ovid T. Simmons.

RECORD OF MEN DRAFTED FROM THE TOWN OF SAUGERTIES IN 1864 AND 1865, FOR MILITARY SERVICE IN OUR LATE REBELLION, AND THEIR SUBSTITUTES.

(Taken from the Town Records.)

The first name is that of the parties drafted, and the second, the name of the substitute of each person. The following is the list of persons drafted in 1864 for 3 years: Robt. L. DeLavergne, Martin Rhoan; Nathan Kellogg, John Burns; John Ransfeldt, Michael Dunn; Lymon O'Bryon, Andrew Puppo; Jacob Carn, Jas. McAlpine; Reuben Short, Henry Goeller; Bela Flowers, Michael Regan; Edward O'Brien, Gilbert Armstrong; Martin V. B. Becker, James White; Jas. A. Frize, John Wesley; Abraham Wolven, Francis Tyson; John W. Mower, Squire Brown; Joel Stewart, Lawrence Spencer; Issac Wynkoop, John Feeley; John W. Mower, Peter Connors; John E. Lasher, Jacob Bender; Chas Turner, John A. Anderson; Jeremiah P. Russell, Wm. Anderson; Thomas B. Keeney, John Martin; Wm. Mc Russell, James Lynch; Joseph Smith, John Groves; Nelson Eckert, Henry Hunt; Albert Davis, John Daly; John Simmons, Jr., John Martin; Lewis B. Adams, John Trehring; Marshall Cunyes, Fred'k Artz; John



VIEW ON THE ESOPUS.
LOOKING EAST.



VIEW ON THE ESOPUS.
LOOKING SOUTH.

Siefts, Alexander Easton ; Christian Lowther, Nicholas Buttermann ; Cornelius Lasher, John Jones ; Alfred Wallace, Wm. H. Cole ; Moses Schoenfeld, Joseph Miller ; Jacob Kaufman, Artemas Stacks ; Fordyce L. Lafflin, Geo. W. Lemay ; David Giles, Thos. Daniel ; Ed. A. McCormic, Robt. Stevens ; Herman Winnans, Geo. Bradley ; James S. Moon, Ed. Hughes ; Peter Freligh, Thomas Coleman ; Hezekiah D. Kimball, Jas. Newman ; Wm. Lowther, Richard Shower ; Silas Whitaker, Wm. Johnson ; Jacob C. Van Dyke, Geo. Morgan ; Peter F. Short, John Blank ; Henry Peter, Wm. O'Brien ; W. V. B. Phelps, Wm. Murphy ; Fred'k Cunnys, Wm. Boyneburg ; Cor. E. Quick, Jas. Culliton ; Cyrus Burhans, Ed. Crowell ; Jas. Van Slyck, William Haggerty ; William Wynkoop, Mch. Doyle ; Wm. Bear, Bernardus Freitas ; Andrew Kipp, Jas. Carter ; Wm. Saxe, Eugene D. Powelson ; Fred'k A. Dederick, William Good ; Silas DeWitt, Patrick Farren ; Edward Clark, Edward Farren ; John Shoemaker, Bernard Smith ; John W. Schultz, Sam'l Gutherie ; William C. Trumpbor, Hugh Livingston ; Matthew Dederick, Robt. Gilbraith ; Jas. H. Wolven, Robt. Williams ; Peter Freeze, John Wright ; John H. Post, Herman Forrester ; John Reagan, William O'Donnell ; Barney Cox, Alex. Wilson ; Aaron Valk, John Harry ; Brainard Shaler, Thos. McDermott ; Bryan Finger, William Johnson ; J. Rutzen Palen, John Miller ; Ozias Cooper, Henry Williams ; Benj. M. Freligh, William Taylor ; Hugh Short, James McCready ; Fred. T. Russell, Chas. Smith ; Wm. H. Eckert, John Purcell ; John F. Wordell, Abr. Dove ; Abram J. Sudderly, Jas. Greene ; John Gil-

lespie, Henry Saunders ; John I. Myers, Wm. McGregor ; Egbert Cooper, Francis Muller ; Fred'k Crum, John Smith ; John A. Bigelow, Chas. Baker ; Geo. W. Elting, Wm. Kelley ; Henry A. Coon, John Anderson ; James Johnson, John Burns.

LIST OF PERSONS DRAFTED FOR 1 YEAR
IN 1864.

Peter H. Brink, Michael Shea ; Charles Brink, Fred'k Stevens ; Abram Post, James Waltus ; John Kelley, Paul Rapp ; Thomas Spellman, Fred'k Munch ; Peter B. Post, John Lands ; John M. Whitaker, John Bruias ; Uriah Van Etten, Charles Johnson ; Malcomb F. Whitaker, L. R. Denniston ; Abraham H. Martin, John W. Smith ; Michael Quinn, Thos. Morris ; Daniel Coggs-well, Julius Vincent ; Chris. Longendyke, Joseph Richardson ; Ed. Van Hovenburgh, Mich. Carroll ; John E. Lasher, Chas. Haffer ; Cons. Hoff, Ed. Wilson ; Edward Kelley, John Ingram ; Wm. Keefer, Jr., Wm. Platt ; Eli Carle, Patric Ryan ; Edgar Blackwell, P. C. Michael ; Adam Short, Henry Hondable ; Michael A. Longendyke, Peter Griffin ; Chas. H. Derby, Geo. Brant ; Wm. Weiler, Philander Payne ; Peter Hommell, Francis Griffin ; Cons. E. Schoonmaker, Chas. J. Swede ; Andrew P. Newkirk, Wm. Smith ; William Freligh, Franze Western ; William F. Van Voris, John Sherry ; Issac Snyder, Joseph Bonn ; Abrm. A. DeWitt, Thos. Jones ; Godfrey McGee, David Gregory ; Chris. Stone, Fred'k Dulick ; Adam Moun, Thomas Coyle ; Joel Lewis, John Burns ; Thomas Lockwood, John Kelley ; Jos. Wolven, John Clark ; Peter Mower, John Brown ; Peter M. Van Valkenburgh, Godf. Schaffer ; Issac P. Teetson, Carle

Bone ; Edmund McGee, Jacob Stober ; Wm. T. Braby, Robt. Dumbier ; Benj. M. Valk, John Kelley ; W. E. Van Buskirk, Francis Murray ; Sam'l Rightmyer, Benj. Johnson ; Issac H. Snyder, J. A. Zettenberg ; Moses Becker, Charles Devnew ; Peter T. Overbaugh, Ed. A. Taylor ; Elijah O'Brine, John Edwards ; Jesse Fiero, John Kerrigan ; Jas. A. Russell, Thos. Travers ; Robt. B. Scott, Jas. McDonnell ; Grosvern Potter, William Snyder ; James W. Lewis, Francis Mayett ; Alex. McEllory, Daniel Nichols ; James Elford, Wm. Bravito ; Corn. Zeilmon, Matthew Brady ; John H. Kimball, Carlo Gerbode ; John E. Gardiner, Michael O'Neil ; John B. Kimball, Jr., James Walters ; Frank K. Fields, Louis Myer ; Matthew T. Trumbor, Henry Octave ; Adam Rightmyer, Wm. Welsh ; Peter H. Freligh, Chas. A. Snyder ; Daniel Lamb, Jos. Uttley ; John Isham, John Hart ; Harmon W. Swart, Mich. Seward ; Corn. Myers, William Pratt ; Philo Fuller, Chas. H. Letcher ; Benj. M. Coon, Thomas Ryan ; Alex. Simmons, Wm. Riley ; Wm. H. Fuller, Ed. Williams ; Herman M. Brink, John Doolan ; Joshua Van Valkenbergh, John Sweeney ; John Clare, Frederick Lehmann ; Peter Clare, Ed. Brazel ; Edgar Minkler, Charles Coone ; Jacob H. Snyder, Christian Wendt ; Jacob Wolvan, Michael Cust ; Hiram Vanhoveberg, Thos. Foley ; Henry Shoemaker, Robt. Henderson ; Nicholas Clare, Robt. Massey ; Frederick Bell, Peter O'Day ; Moses DeWitt, Geo. Feohunan ; Henry L. Bovee, John Giebe ; Geo. Kinne, Peter McGill ; Claudius M. Paries, Elisha Jobbett ; John C. Bingle, Geo. Rose ; Sam'l Cassidy, Peter Gribben ; Jas. Young, Herman Schlip ; Benj. Langley, Sebastian

Cattani ; Judson A. Waterbury, Oliver Berian ; Henry L. Finger, Mchl. Ronaldson ; Joseph Boice, Wm. Stewart ; Geo. K. Snyder, Victor Stalmans ; Charles Short, Wm. Chosey ; John D. Barber, Fritz Franz ; Elias DePuy, William Burns ; John H. Schoonmaker, Gottlieb Gastrock ; Albert Carnwright, Wm. Lister ; Wm. H. Whitaker, Patrick McGee ; Mich. McKeefry, Ed. Moritz ; Rufus Smith, John Zahner ; DeWitt C. Overbaugh, Thos. Gurney ; Peter H. Hommell, Jacob Volmer.

PERSONS DRAFTED IN 1864 FOR 2 YEARS.

Chauncy P. Shultis, Frank Carracciola ; Moses Krohn, David Willis ; Peter E. Shears, Thos. Bowris ; John O'Hara, Jas. Shorecks ; Mynard Turner, Lawrence Hill ; A. J. Myer, John Lind ; Daniel Crowley, John Bell ; John Lines, George Ball ; Issac Rosepaugh, Patrick McCabe ; Chas. E. Cornwell, John Black ; John Holton, Jas. Gibson ; Ralph Fuller, John Murphy ; Nathan Van Steenburgh, Bernard Camley ; John H. Jones, Edward Barton ; William McKeefrey, Jos. Connor ; Anthony Artz, Chas. J. Cootes ; Michael Manion, Charles Anderson ; John Kearney, Julius Galiesk ; Jas. Crump, John Curley ; Sam'l Dixon, Wm. Hardley ; John W. Brink, Lewis Shultz ; Richard France, Louis A. Posite ; Bernard McGrath, William Gillmore.

DRAFTED IN 1865 FOR 1 YEAR.

Adam S. France, Herman Willis ; Thos. S. Dawes, Geo. Kambag ; Jacob Rightmyer, James More ; Jas. Wolven, Adolph Kohls ; David Schoonmaker, Geo. White ; J. Judson Buck, Wm. Killmer ; Wm. Hart, William Thompson ; Peter A. Hommell, Charles E.

Overt ; James Russell, Aaron Pope ; Alfred Kearney, Edward Brady ; Chas. Jones, Jr., Samuel Horton ; Francis Phillips, Andrew Johnson.

DRAFTED IN 1865 FOR 3 YEARS.

Daniel Webster, Wm. P. Kelley ; Mynderse Schoonmaker, Jas. G. Halley ; Sam'l J. Adams, Wm. Schutts ; Chas. D. DeWitt, Peter H. Mack.

DRAFTED IN 1864, FOR 3 YEARS, AND ENTERED NAVAL SERVICE.

James Greene, Martin Finnall.

THOMAS L. MASTEN,
Saugerties, Nov. 2, 1865. Town Clerk.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

On the title page of this number we present a most excellent view of a "portion of Washington Avenue" showing the elegant residence of Mr. Egbert Cooper in the near foreground, and also that of Mr. E. G. Whitaker adjoining, which is not quite completed. The one in the distance having been purchased by Mr. Edward Minor only a few days ago.

On the 84th and 85th pages we present two excellent views upon the Esopus, taken from the boat-house of the Saugerties Rowing Club, at the mouth of the Muddy or as it is sometimes termed the Tannery Creek. The one looking east shows Overbagh's Point at the right and the "Stony Point" at the left ; the latter has been a popular resort for many years for our villagers, who would, as twilight drew near each evening, in the beautiful summer months for which this region is so celebrated, stroll off down on "the Point," where from beneath the shadowy pines upon

its crest they'd gaze off upon these beautiful waters, and upon the god of Day, now appearing and now disappearing through openings in the distant woodlands, and watch the silent tokens of his departure creeping gradually o'er the landscape—mysterious, trackless shadows, until long after the pale-faced Luna and the sparkling stars proclaimed the past had gained another day, another night had come.

The view looking south shows one of the finest sheets of water in this state. For a mile and a half from the boat-house its banks are as straight as though made by man, and it is from two to three hundred feet wide, making it one of the finest courses for shell boat racing in the country. The Saugerties R. C., organized this summer, with some twenty-four members, have had a boat-house—from which point our views were taken—25x60 ft. erected. It is one story high, with a peak roof surmounted by a cupola, and appropriately arranged with dressing rooms, &c., upon the interior. They have some \$700 worth of boats, and during the past season they have had two regattas—the visiting crews pronouncing, at each regatta, the course one of the finest they had ever seen. In the winter it is frozen over, and at times is alive with merry skaters. Horse trotting is carried on here to no little extent also, in the winter.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812, *Now living in Saugerties, and their ages respectively.*

John H. Coon, 84 ; Peter M. Fiero, 80 ; Francis Brown, 81 ; Solomon Lewis, 80 ; Wm. Lasher, 84 ; Andrew DeWitt, Jr., 80 ; Peter I. Snyder,* 87 ; Martin Snyder, 97 ; Egbert Dederick, 83 ; Andrew Brink, 82 ; Peter Van Keuren and Phillip Carle, ages unknown.

* Died since the above was in press.

The Pearl.

VOL. I.

SAUGERTIES, DECEMBER, 1875.

No. 12.



REFORMED CHURCH.

THE PEARL.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

LEON BARRITT AND EDWARD JERNEGAN,
Proprietors.

Printed at the Daily Freeman Office, Kingston, N. Y.

VALEDICTORY.

The Pearl was not started with the idea of making a fortune, so we have not been at all disappointed at finding the financial department of our institution just as much in need of inflation as when we cast our "Pearls" forth, not before swine though, we are happy to say.

Our circulation has averaged 250 copies per month, which, considering the depression in money matters, and as the Hon. Benson J. Lossing says, "the highly local nature of the work," has been very well.

Every dollar we have made, not counting our labor as anything, has been expended in improving *The Pearl*.

We feel that we have promised nothing but what we have more than carried out. The work will contain nearly everything worthy of insertion in the history of Saugerties, including a handsome map frontispiece of the village, showing every house.

To all who have given us information, and assisted us in any way, we would return sincere thanks. To the Hon. Wm. F. Russell, Mr. Josiah Myer, Mr. Peter P. Post, Mr. G. W. Elting, Mr. B. M. Freligh and Mr. T. J. Barritt, do we feel particularly under obligations to in this regard.

To Mr. Horatio Fowks, the editor of the *Kingston Daily Freeman*, and Mr. A. V. Haight, who has so ably sustained his title of "the prince of printers" in his duties

upon *The Pearl*, we are lastingly indebted, for by their kind oversight we have been prevented from committing many and grievous errors.

The publication of our little gem has not been without its anxieties and hard work, which will be conceded when we say that it has required nearly 10,000 photographs during the year, and over 250 sheets of legal cap MSS.

The peculiar nature of the illustrations has subjected us to many delays in consequence of the weather, and then again at the start it was a question whether the idea of illustrating a paper with photographs was feasible or not; our year of experience has proved that it is; but not upon any larger scale do we believe it could successfully be carried on than that used in *The Pearl*.

Our work has not been without its pleasures, however, and the many pleasant memories associated with it cause us to regret that we are to cease its publication. Other and sterner duties demand our attention, though, and we are compelled to do it. And if away down the halls of Time *The Pearl* shall keep increasing in lustre, as we feel it must, we shall feel amply repaid for our labors, having gleaned much that would soon have passed away.

Thanking our patrons for the prompt manner in which they have paid their subscriptions, we sign ourselves

Regretfully and respectfully,

BARRITT & JERNEGAN.

Saugerties, Dec., 1875.

—o—
OUR BANKS.

To the late Russell N. Isaacs belonged the honor—if it may so be termed, for the institution was a "wild cat" affair—of having established the first bank in this town. It was known as the "State Bank of Sauger-

ties," and was situated at his residence, on the banks of the Hudson, in this town, which residence is now occupied by Mrs. Aaron Vanderpoel. It was said to have had a capital of \$50,000. It was a bank of circulation only, and after a brief career was closed.

Up to the establishing of the Bank of Ulster here in 1852 the citizens of Saugerties did their business through banking houses in Catskill and Kingston. The late Jeremiah Russell, however, carried on a private banking business prior to '52, but the "Bank of Ulster" was virtually the first regularly organized banking house ever established here. It was organized March 15th, 1852, with a capital of \$100,000. The first bills were issued Sept. 1st, 1852. The following are the names of the officers at the time of organization:

John V. L. Overbagh, President; Blase Lorillard, Vice-President; A. J. Ketcham, Cashier. Directors—J. V. L. Overbagh, Wm. C. DeWitt, L. Laflin, Sol. A. Smith, John Field, N. Kellogg, E. Bigelow, J. Kiersted, Wm. Brink, Robt. Vandenberg, John Fream, B. Lorillard, Geo. Lorillard. 1853, B. Lorillard, Pres't, to serve for the honor of the office; Luther Laflin, Vice-President. 1854, B. B. Van Steenberg appointed Clerk, first they ever had. 1855, Chas. Oxholm appointed Clerk, vice Van Steenberg. 1855, John Kiersted elected President, since which time he has held that office. May, 1856, B. M. Freligh, appointed Clerk, vice Oxholm. Capital increased this year \$50,000. Oct. 13th, 1859, B. M. Freligh appointed Cashier, vice A. J. Ketcham, resigned; P. M. Gillespy, Clerk, vice Freligh; Wm. Eckert, Clerk, July, 1862. April, 1865, reorganized as "First National Bank of Saugerties." 1868, John Simmons, Vice-President. 1869, Chauncy P. Shultis, Vice-President. January, 1873, capital increased from \$150,000 to \$300,000. 1875, John Maxwell, Vice-President.

This bank is situated on the corner of Main and Bridge streets, and is in a very prosperous condition. A handsome addition was made to the old building last year, and it is now considered to be one of the most convenient banking houses on the river. The interior has been elegantly remodeled and furnished, and is divided into banking room, Cashier and Directors' rooms and President's room.

"The Saugerties Bank" was organized October, 1859, with \$125,000 capital and the following officers: Wm. F. Russell, President; F. L. Laflin, Vice-President; A. J. Ketcham, Cashier, and J. H. Anderson, Teller. Directors—Wm. F. Russell, Jeremiah Russell, Luther Laflin, Jos. M. Boies, Ed. Bigelow, J. B. Sheffield, Ed. Simmons, G. Wilbur, Eg. Whitaker,

John Maginnis, Henry Staats, Rich. W. Tappen and F. L. Laflin.

It was reorganized as the "Saugerties National Bank" in June, 1865. John Hopkins elected Cashier July, 1865, vice Ketcham, resigned, and T. B. Keeney appointed Teller, vice Anderson.

This banking house is in a very flourishing condition, is situated on Main street, next door to J. K. Merritt's dry goods store, and is a neat, modern edifice. By reference to the February *Pearl* it will be found in the south side Main street view, directly opposite the large tree in the centre of the picture.

The Saugerties Savings Bank was organized May 19th, 1871, with the following officers: John Kiersted, President; Wm. F. Russell, Vice-President; George Seaman, Treasurer and Secretary. Trustees—John Kiersted, Peter Cantine, Wm. F. Russell, J. M. Boies, F. L. Laflin, G. Wilbur, C. P. Shultis, C. Burhans, J. P. Russell, J. B. Sheffield, Wm. Mulligan, James Welch, P. H. Freligh, Wm. Maginnis, E. Whitaker, B. M. Freligh, John Maxwell, John L. Butzel, John W. Davis, John C. Welch and Thos. S. Dawes.

Moneys due depositors Dec. 1st, 1875, \$376,862.65.

This bank, considering the times and its youth, has been exceedingly prosperous. It is situated in the centre of Russell's block, and by reference to the February *Pearl* it can be found in the north side Main street view.

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LIST OF SUPERVISORS FROM THE TOWN OF SAUGERTIES.

Formed from part of the Town of Kingston, April 5th, 1811.

John Kiersted, Dem., 1811-12; Asa Bigelow, Federal, 1813; Jacob Snyder, Dem., or buck tail, 1814; Jacob Trumpbor, Jr., Fed., 1815; Jacob Snyder, Dem., 1816; Abram Fiero, Jr., Fed., 1817; Jacob Snyder, Dem., 1818-19; Giles Isham, Dem., 1820-21; George A. Gay, Clinton Dem., 1822-23-24; Jeremiah Russell, Dem., 1825-26-27-28; George A. Gay, Whig, 1829; Jeremiah Russell, Dem., 1830-31-32-33; Henry P. Heermance, Dem., 1834; George A. Gay, Whig, 1835-36; Jeremiah Russell, Dem., 1837-38-39-40; Herman I. Quackenboss, Dem., 1841; Nicholas Shultus, Dem., 1842-43; John V. L. Overbagh, Whig, 1844-45; James Russell, Dem., 1846-47; Geo. A. Gay, Whig, 1848; Solomon A. Smith, Whig, 1849; William S. Burhans, Dem., 1850; Nathan Kellogg, Whig, 1851; Solomon A. Smith, Whig, 1852; Fordyce L. Laflin, Dem., 1853; Peter B. Myer, Whig, 1854; Samuel M. Post, American, 1855; Wm. F. Russell, Dem., 1856; Fordyce L. Laflin, Dem., 1857; Seaman G. Searing, Anti-Le-compton Dem., 1858; Thomas S. Dawes, Rep., 1859; Fordyce L. Laflin, Dem., 1860; Thos. S. Dawes, Rep., 1861; Cyrenus F. Brill, Dem., 1862-63-64; F. L. Laflin, Dem., 1865-66; Nathan Kellogg, Dem., 1867; J. P. Russell, Dem., 1868-69; Herman



THE DAM.



MARKET STREET SQUARE.

Winans, Dem., 1870; Thomas Maxwell, Rep., 1871; John Maxwell, Rep., 1872; Robt. A. Snyder, Rep., 1873; Thomas Maxwell, Rep., 1874; Dr. T. S. Dawes, Lib. Rep., 1875.

Compiled from the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors for 1863, and the Town Clerk's records.

Politics for some time prior to 1822 became so terribly mixed up all over our country that we find it quite impossible to state the ticket on which the Supervisors prior to that date were elected. But they are, on information furnished by some of our oldest residents, believed to be as above.

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MARKET STREET SQUARE.

This view we present on our ninety-third page, showing at the left a portion of Russell's block, and at the right C. L. VanDeusen's drug store, which, for some years, contained the post office.

The central building, occupied by T. J. Barritt as a book, news and jewelry store, is one of the oldest buildings in this village, being 92 years old. It was for many years a public house, and as such was kept by Myndert Mynderse during the war of 1812. Mynderse was also a justice, and dispensed weighty law as well as "apple jack." The room over the store was used as a ball and court room, and all the village elections were held here for many years. It passed into the hands of one Eastman in 1816, from whom Tjerick Schoonmaker bought it for his son-in-law, Jas. Woodruff. About 1845 Woodruff gave up the liquor business and opened there a boot and shoe store, as a branch of his son's store next door. He failed about '48. Ostrander Myer bought it at the assignee's sale, and from him Mr. Barritt rented it in '52, and finally purchased it in '54. Since which he has erected the two smaller buildings at the right and left of the main building, which he has remodeled to some considerable extent. The large building at the right of these, one corner of which shows in the view, is Maxwell's Hall. It was erected in 1869.

—O—

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

In 1832 Elder Mansfield Barlow, pastor of the Baptist Church in Kingston, began preaching at intervals in our village school house. In August, 1833, the first Baptist Church was organized with 41 members, and on the 29th of the same month they were recognized by an Ecclesiastical Council, convened in the meeting house of the Reformed Dutch Church, Elder A. Maclay preaching the sermon. Elder Thomas Larcombe was immediately called their first

pastor. Their house of worship, a plain, brick edifice, standing on Partition street, of which we give a sketch on our ninety-sixth page, was commenced in 1837, but was not completed until 1841. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Elder Z. Grenell, of New York.

The following is a list of the Reverend gentlemen who have had charge of this pastorate:

Thomas Larcombe, 1833-34; Alfred Osgood, 1836-37; David Lamson, 1837-38; S. S. Wheeler, 1840-42; Cyrus Shook, 1842-44; M. J. Kelley, 1844-45; L. L. Hill, 1845-47; (Hill is said to have afterward discovered the process of taking daguerreotypes in colors, but died without imparting the secret of his discovery to mankind); B. C. Crandall, 1848-49; Robt. Fisher, 1849-51; J. R. Johnson, 1852-54; (Johnson was excluded from the church April 12th, 1854, and expelled from the gospel ministry by a council convened at the above date, for, in the judgement of the church, he was a fornicator, and the murderer of his own wife and child, he having taken them up the Esopus creek in a row boat on a pleasure excursion in the summer of '52, and there threw or knocked them overboard and left them to drown. He was imprisoned, tried, and would have been condemned to die but for one of the jury failing to agree. The view on the Esopus, looking South, in the November *Pearl*, is the spot where this sad affair took place.) S. B. Willis, 1855-56; Daniel Eldridge, 1856-57; Elder Lawrence (supply), 1857-58; D. W. Sherwood, 1858-61; H. L. Grose, (supply), 1861; J. M. Ferris, 1861-62; D. W. Sherwood, 1863-67; H. C. Longyear, the present pastor, came here in 1867.

Present membership 146.

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METHODISM IN SAUGERTIES.

About the beginning of the present century ministers of the Methodist Church began to preach in this vicinity, first among the number being the Rev. John Crawford, father of the widow of the late Jeremiah Russell. They have no authentic record until about 1825. In these early days the preaching was chiefly in private houses, notably that of Zebulon Hibbard, near the new iron bridge; afterward in the village school house, now occupied as a dwelling by John L. Butzel, Esq., on Partition street.

The following is a list of the pastors in the order of their ministry, beginning with the year 1825, which is a remarkable specimen of memorizing, they having been given to us

by Miss Hanna Montross, a member of this congregation; now living in this place :

David Lewis and F. W. Smith; Ira Ferris and D. I. Wright; S. L. Stillman and Jos. D. Marshall. Under the ministry of the last two a first church edifice was erected corner of Washington avenue and Church street, fronting on the latter. This was in 1828. In May, 1829, it was dedicated by Rev. Mr. Stillman. S. L. Stillman, Elisha Andrews and Hiram Wing; F. W. Smith and John C. Trackaherry; Trackaherry and David Poor; Poor and D. D. Ostrander; Daniel Homes; Cyrus Foss; David Webster and Elijah Crawford; Hiram Wing and Dr. Strong; Wing and Elting; John G. Smith and Wm. Bloomer; O. V. Ammerman and Hiram Lamont. During the ministry of the two last named the parsonage was erected, and Ammerman became the first occupant. 1841, Ammerman and David Buck; David Webster and Samuel Knapp; Webster and Davis; R. H. Bloomer and James Birch; P. C. Oakley; R. A. Chalker; H. Lounsberry; A. F. Selleck; Wm. Blake; B. M. Genung; L. H. King and J. K. Wardle; Silas Fitch; W. G. Browning; Wm. Ostrander and F. S. Barnum; D. W. C. Van Gaasbeek; A. H. Ferguson, followed by the present pastor, W. E. Clarke.

During the ministry of Rev. L. H. King (1857) the church edifice was removed to its present position on Washington avenue, facing Russell street, (see sketch, page ninety-six,) enlarged and refitted generally.

They have a membership of 250, and a large and flourishing Sabbath School.

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THE DAM.

The present dam, of which we present a view on our ninety-second page, showing the new bridge also, was built by John Chase, of Chicopee Falls, Mass., at a cost of \$22,000. Work was commenced on it in March, 1857, and June 13th of the same year, it was completed. It is known as a block dam, is 28 feet high and about 300 feet wide. Below there is a natural fall of 15 feet, making in all a fall of 43 feet. The Iron and Paper Mills each own a half interest in it at present.

In 1868 a large hole burst through it near the south-west gate, which let the water all out of the creek and caused a stoppage of the mills for some little time. \$1,000 was expended upon it during the past year, and it is now considered to be in as good condition as ever.

When the dam was carried away in 1857 the lower creek was filled with sand deposits from above, compelling the use of small boats to carry passengers, and scows to carry freight between Saugerties and Tivoli.

Hon. Wm. F. Russell, at that time Congressional representative from this District, tried to get an appropriation from the Government for dyking the creek out, but failed. It was then estimated that it would cost \$32,247.16 to do it. Property holders along the creek, and the corporation, then built the present dyke and dredged the creek, so that we have very good water there at present.

The Livingstons, prior to the building of the crib or stone dam by Henry Barclay in 1826, blasted a race-way through the rocks where the dam now stands to their grist mill on the right of the old lead mill.

The stone dam was about the height and size of the present dam. The following interesting account of its destruction during a freshet in 1857 we give from a journal of the late John Field for that date :

"Sunday, Feb. 8th, 1857, A. M., very mild and foggy. Thermometer 5°. Rains at times. Thaws fast. Creek rising. Went to church in sleigh, but mostly bare ground. P. M., rains. We all turned out preparing for a break-up of the ice, and woe, if it should. Laffin, Smith & Boies shifting the saltpetre, &c., on to staging in our store house. At 8 P. M. wind shifted to north. Colder. We now feel more at ease; hope it will pass off without a break-up. Half-past 9 o'clock bells are sounding alarm. The main dam has all broken away. A tremendous flood of water and ice rush down, sweeping the creek before it. Away go all the vessels broke loose, except the Henry Barclay and Cocks at lower end of dock. The schooner Hoffman broke my schooner Glaucus' bowsprit and foremast, and shoved her clear up on top of dock. Nassau, Oregon and Livingston's bow sprits also gone. Courier gone out creek and sunk. Steamer Chelsea sunk out below the Magazine. Ice all jammed up and stopped. Water has fallen some. Was about two feet in our office and storehouse. We now hope the worst is over; bad enough at that. It looks horrid about the creek and docks. An alternate fall and rise of the water shows the ice is yet coming down.

Feb. 9. At about 3 A. M. another large mass of ice came down the creek from above and dammed up below us. The water rose again very quick to about 5 feet in our office, and soon the ice all broke loose again. The scene now worse than the first. Vessels all broke adrift. Glaucus floating about on top of dock, with ice, &c. Henry Barclay shoved in below docks. Cocks on top of dock. Nassau bow on dock. Big schooner Bilge on dock. The last three all foul together. The Oregon and Genesee gone out. All received much damage. At daylight a horrible sight is presented to the view of the hundreds who have come to look on. Courier not to be found. Chelsea sunk and badly torn to pieces. Livingston sunk and much torn to pieces. Oregon badly damaged and leaking very bad. My son Charles' lumher scattered all over. Our tenants all moved out into the stone house. The highest freshet we have ever had here by two feet, and the most damage done. Weather raw. Much colder. Freezing smartly. Wind N. W. Feb. 11. Where we had 20 feet of water we now have from 4 to 8 feet."



Baptist Church.

M. E. Church.

THE REFORMED CHURCH.

This handsome and imposing edifice, together with the parsonage, of which we present a view on our title page, was completed in 1852, during the pastorate of Rev. C. S. Van Santvoord, D. D.

They erected a neat chapel in the rear of the parsonage, facing on John street, during the past summer, at a cost of nearly \$10,000.

Dr. Van Santvoord's pastorate, which began in 1840, continued until 1854.

The subsequent pastors have been Rev. Joachim Elmendorf, D. D., 1855-62; Rev. John Gaston, D. D., 1862-69; Rev. John B. Thompson, D. D., 1869-71; Rev. Sanford H. Cobb, 1871.

Present number of members, 260. Cost of Church, \$15,000; parsonage, \$4,000.

TRINITY CHURCH.

Trinity Church is superbly situated at the junction of Barclay and Church streets, on the south side of the Esopus, on the main road between Kingston and Saugerties. The Hudson rolls majestically by in the view from its portico, while from the grounds in the rear one of the finest views in this locality unfolds itself to the eye of the beholder—the calm and silvery Esopus, our quiet nestling little village, and on beyond, towering heavenward, rise the glorious Catskills, soul-inspiring monuments to Him who made them.

It was built in 1832, mainly through the efforts of Henry Barclay and John Watts Kearny.

As will be seen from our sketch, on page ninety-six, it is of a somewhat Grecian style of architecture. The



Trinity Church.

Ger. Luth. Church.

interior, which is very handsome, is of Grecian design, and contains among its many attractions the Vanderpoel memorial window, which deserves mention as one of the costliest works of the kind in this country. The parsonage is situated in the rear of the church. The pulpit has been supplied in the following order: Rev. R. Sherwood, Cicero Hawks, Kearny, Adams, Nichols Lynd, and for the last sixteen years by the present Rector, Rev. J. J. Robertson. During the past summer a neat Sunday School room has been erected, adjoining the church, at a cost of \$3,000. They number at present 190 members.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This church was organized with 23 members June 8th, 1859. They bought the building, of which we present a sketch on our ninety-sixth page, of the late Jeremiah Russell. It had been used by the Methodist, and prior to that was owned and used as a store by the late Solomon Roosa. The congregation was received into the Lutheran Synod of this State Sept. 5th, 1859.

Rev. A. Adelberg, the first minister, served from 1859 to 1861, and has been succeeded in the following order: Rev. Wm. John, 1861-63; Rev. Conr. Stoffler, 1863; Rev. H. E. Fisher, 1863; Rev. J. Davis Haeger, 1866-68; Rev. J. Phil. Litchenberg, 1869-71; Rev. Fr. C. Kaehler, 1871-74; Litchenberg (re-called), 1874.

They have a neat little parsonage, own a cemetery, and number 85 members.

Present membership of the Congregational Church 120.



MAP OF THE VILLAGE OF SAUGERTIES,

Showing probably every House in the Village up to 1876.



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